SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853. NO. 4 2.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annu in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars an fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.,

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the Counties of Wake, Johnston, and Chatham. He is to be found at the office lately occupied by Hon Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.

January 1, 1853. 14—6mw&csw.

WILLIAM S. MASON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham and Wake He can be found at his office on the same square with James McKimmon's residence.

January 23d, 1853. 20—1y.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ Office corner of Green and Bow Streets.

January 31st, 1853. 22—wly.

CLAUDIUS B. SANDERS,

Smithfield, N. C.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston, Wayne and Nash Counties.

January 10th, 1853. 19—w&swly.

WILLIAM H. JONES,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston, and Wake.

Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1853. 29—tf.

G. E. B. SINGELTARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

GREENVILLE, N. C.

BONNETS and RIBBONS.

15 DOZ. Bonnets, from 75 cents to $7 50. Ribbons from 10 cents to $3 per yard.

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

IF YOU WANT TO LOOK DRESSED, call at Evans & Cooke's and get one of Bebee's Hats and J. Miles & Sons' Boots, and shine.

No. 29, cheap place.

March 10, 1853. 33

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply of this justly celebrated Extract, too well and highly appreciated to need any comments, is just received and for sale at PESCUD'S.

Just Received,

5 HOGSHEAD'S of New Crop Cuba Molasses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

February 4, 1853. 23—

"JUST TO HAND."

A FOUR cases Beebes' best Spring Style of HATS Those wishing the very *best* article had better call at once on

EVANS & COOK,

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 23—

Saddler, Ferth & Ross' Mustard. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Cheltenham Salts. A supply in Store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Riggs' Genuine Military Soap. A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at PESCUD'S DRUG-STORE.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

MOFAT'S PILLS & PHOENIX BITTERS. Another supply just to hand. Those who have been in want of these highly approved Medicines may be supplied at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

PHALON'S HAIR INVIGORATOR. Another supply just received at Pescud's

DRUG STORE.

Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.

R. D. ATKINSON

Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 1852. 13—tf.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor.—He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, plutt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tucks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons; fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 39—1y.

SPRING STOCK OF MEDICINES FOR 1853.

P. F. PESCUD is now receiving his Spring supply of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye stuffs, Perfumery and Fancy Articles, which is in all respects, reliable, and in sufficient quantities to merit a large increase of Wholesale as well as Retail Trade.

With seventeen years experience in his business and greatly increased facilities for purchasing, receiving, and forwarding goods, he hopes to retain the patronage and influence of his customers.

His great aim is to procure the purest and most reliable articles, and will not knowingly sell any other kind, and to this cause he attributes the large increase of his sales and the success which has followed his efforts to gain the confidence of the public.

Physicians and families who have Prescriptions to fill may rest assured that they will be promptly and faithfully executed by experienced persons at all hours of the day or night.

He hopes all who owe him on account or on notes due prior to the first of January last, will call and settle, without delay, or remit their indebtedness.

March 14, 1853. 36—

RALEIGH BAKERY.

Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Market House.

THE Subscribers having commenced the above business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. L. B. Walker, and employed competent workmen, intend carrying on the *Baking and Confectionary Business* in all its usual branches, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

Plain or ornamental CAKES made to order, on the shortest notice.

Candy Manufactory.

The Subscribers have in their employ superior CANDY MAKERS, and will keep constantly on hand a supply of fresh Candy, of various descriptions, for sale wholesale or retail.

Wholesale price, by the hundred pounds *fifteen Dollars*, CASH. Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to.

Fruits, &c.

A fresh supply of Fruits will be kept constantly on hand, of the finest quality at low prices. Country Stores are particularly requested to favor us with their orders, which will be forwarded on the shortest notice.

JAMES PUTTICK,
JOHN MITCHELL.

Raleigh, March 1, 1852. 31—1y.

PORTER, ALE, CIDER, AND MINERAL WATER.

THE Subscriber offers for sale to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country the following articles at as low prices and as good quality as can be procured in the Union, viz:

London Porter, (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) in qts. and pts.
Falkirk Scotch Ale, (R. Dove & Sons) in pts.
Baltimore Brown Stout, (L. Lucas) qts. and pts.
Philadelphia do. (P. C. Massey,) qts. and pts.
do. do. do. do.
Troy, do. (M. Vassar & Co. do.
Champaigne Cider, very sparkling, do.

Also, new superior Draft Ale in barrels and halfs, Hard Cider in whole and half barrels.

I am prepared to fill all orders at short notice, having the largest establishment of the kind in Virginia or North Carolina, and at low prices, buying every thing solely for cash and selling for the same. Persons that reside in the country may depend on getting articles that are good and cheap.

Bottling machine for Mineral Waters is in constant operation, making Sarsaparilla, Lemon and Ginger Waters that are not to be excelled.

W. H. BUCK.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 16, 1853. 3m.—27.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he will commence selling off, at cost, the first day of March, his stock of

Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Crockery Ware,
Cigars, &c., &c.,

as he intends to close his business in the course of two months.

Persons desirous of getting goods cheap will do well to call upon him and examine his stock.

JNO. F. MAHLER,
West side of the Capitol.

P. S. All persons indebted to me will have the kindness to come up and settle their accounts within six weeks, as I shall be bound to have them collected after that time.

Raleigh, March 4th, 1853. 31—

WHOLESALE TRADE, For March, 1852.

OUR SPRING STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sycamore Street Petersburg, Va. 34—

Candles! Candles!! A supply of Sperm and Adamantine Candles, very good and at reduced prices—may be had of P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. —28

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, for sale at the Drug-Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & Co.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney,
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood.
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early and Late,
CARROT—Early Horn,
ong Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass,
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster,
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Ex a Long Green,
Gherkin (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LELTUCE—Early curled silicia,
Royal Cabbage,
Large India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
Skillmans fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do,
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD — White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishops Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrowfat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne,
Cherry,
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster.
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow.
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Jan. 21, 1853. 20—tf.

Boots, Gaiters, Slippers, Shoes, &c.

HENRY PORTER,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Spring stock of Goods, selected in person, with great care, in various Northern cities, which he believes superior to any ever before offered in this market, and respectfully solicits an examination by the public. His stock comprises every character, variety and size, from that of a Doll to a seventy-four.

For the LADIES, he has some new styles of SLIPPERS and BUSKINS, very beautiful and tasty; GAITERS of elegant material and finish—and WALKING SHOES handsome and durable. In a word, every pedal luxury and necessary may be found at his extensive establishment.

And the GENTLEMEN have not been forgotten. His stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS and MATERIALS for manufacture, is unsurpassed, and he is therefore prepared to furnish them with any and every thing in their line—costly and elegant, as well as cheap and useful.

His stock for MISSES and BOYS is full and choice.

As to PRICES, he has articles at all rates—from 50 cents to $3 for the Ladies—and the Gentlemen, as cheap or costly as they may require.

A full stock of FURNISHING MATERIALS on hand, for sale low to the trade. Call and examine.

☞ Having greatly extended his business and removed to the great thorough-fare of trade in our city, viz: Fayetteville street, second door from Pescud's Drug Store, he hopes to receive, as he is determined to merit, the liberal patronage of a generous community, His motto is "Live, and let live"—and he hopes to be enabled to carry it out.

☞ His Manufacturing Department is full and complete—the best and most skilful workmen—superior materials, and a determination to give satisfaction, he hopes to recive for him a generous prtronage. Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same. HENRY PORTER,

Fayettville St.

Raleigh, April 5, 1853. 40—4t.

N. B. I wish it particularly understood, that I warrant every article I sell.

NEW BOOKS.

THE rector of St. Bardolphs, or superannuated by F. W. Shelton author of Salander. &c.

Light and Shade, or the Young Artist by Anna H. Drury, authoress of Friends and Fortune, Eastbury, &c.

Beatrice, or the Unknown relatives, by Catherine Sinclair, author of Modern accomplishments, Journey of Life, &c.

The capture in Patagonia; adventures in Fairy Land with engravings.

Annual of Scientific Discovery, or Yearbook of facts in Science and art for 1853.

Daisy Burns, by Julia Kavanagh, author of Nathalie, Madeline, &c

Mr. Brown's Letters to a young man about town by Thackeray,

The arts of Tanning, Currying, and Leather-dressing, Theoretically and Practically considered in all their details, edited from the French of J. DeFantenelle and F. Malepayne with numerous emendations and additions by Campbell Morfitt, illustrated by 200 wood engravings.

Putnams' Monthly Magazine for January, February, and March. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

April 5, 1853. 38—

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Insituation will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.

300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.

5 doz. Beef Tongues.

50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.

10 bbls. Family Flour, at

HENRY KIEM'S.

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamd AND LAMP FEEDER. A new article, warranted to prevent all accidents from the use of Burning Fluid, Camphene, and all other explosive compounds used for the production of light. The principle adopted by Mr. Newell to prevent explosion is that of the well known "Davy's" Safety Lamp for Miners. For sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

February 22d, 1853. 28—

Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

BLACK Ingrain Cotton Hose, superior quality, Bl'k and white Silk Hose, bl'k Raw and Silk Hose, White Cotton Hose from 12½ to 90 cents. Brown and White Cotton ½ Hose.

J BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Strings! Strings!!

ANOTHER supply of those elegant Italian Guitar and Violin Strings this day received at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

Raleigh, February 7th, 1853. 24—

NORTH CAROLINA

MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than sven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500-000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per ten per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, F. F. Fagan, Plymouth, Alexander, Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
S. W. Whiting, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, } Executive Committee.
Jno. R. Williams, }
John Primrose, }

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassaimeres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petesburg, Virginia May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:*

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,		$400
10 do	do	do	do	485
12 do	do	do	do	525
14 do	do	do	do	585
15 do	do	do	do	615
16 do	do	do	do	650
20 do	do	do	do	695
25 do	do	do	do	750
30 do	do	do	do	850
35 do	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock, Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 years establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

HURRAH FOR CHATHAM!

NEW TOBACCO FACTORY AT PITTSBORO'.

LONG & BURNET,

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Chatham and adjoining Counties that they have established

A TOBACCO FACTORY

in Pittsboro', and wish to purchase all kinds of Tobacco, viz: Common and Fine. For fine yellow Tobacco they are willing to pay liberal prices, from $6 to $12½, according to quality and color.

All those having Tobacco for sale will do well to give us a trial before selling elsewhere, as we are determined to give the full value for each quality.

Pittsborough. Feb. 4, 1853. 23—3m.

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees, Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

Hull's Tallow Candles.

10 BOXES, Just received. Also, 5 Bags Old Java Coffee. J. BROWN.

Raleigh, February 14, 1853. 26—

KNOW THE FACT!!!

EVANS & COOKE,

WILL SELL GOODS,

AND SELL THEM RIGHT—AND NO MISTAKE.

WE are now receivsng our *Spring Goods*, and will soon have a beautiful assortment to offer our patrons—(many Goods finer than we have kept before,) consisting in part of the followfng:

Sup. Brocade Silks from $1 to $4 per yard,
Sat. Stripe Berages. Muslins from 10 cents to 50 cents, together with all goods for Ladies' wear,
Ladies Po. Hdkfs—from 10 cents to $15,
Goods for men's wear—*all sorts*,
A good assortment of Ready Made Clothing,
Hardware,
Boots and Shoes, every price and quality.

These goods will stand the *rub*, and, such as can be t on shelves without injury, and worn a—TIME WITHOUT SOILING—for sale at the old stand of

EVANS & COOKE,

No. 29, cheap place, next door to R. Smith's Corner.

March 10, 1853. 33

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality.

Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

Artists' Materials.

A FINE assortment of late importations from Paris and London, besides a handsome selection from the "Artist's Emporium," N. Y.

Twilled Canvass, 27, 30, and 36 inches in width,
Canvass on stretchers from 9, by 12, to 26 by 36,
Metallic Tubes of Paint, of all colors,
Artistis Brushes in sets of 24, or by the single brush,
Pallettes, Pallet Knives, and Pallette Cups,
Portable Easels, suitable for Teachers and Schools,
Japaned Boxes, with or without paints,
Faber's Lead Pencils.
India Rubber, white and black,
Crow-black Conti Crayons,
Paint Stones, Drying Oil, Mastic Varnish,
Graduated Paper for Pastil,
Pastil Crayons, a new and beautiful article in the fine arts,
Portfolios,
Transparent Slates for beginners in Drawing,
Drawing Books and Albums, &c.

A few beautiful and valuable Oil paintings by a celebrated Modern Artist.

At the N. C. Music Store.

Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1853. 24—

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL In Raleigh.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months*. Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12 per month.

Fees of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance. L. WADDELL.

February 5, 1853. 24—1y.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock Company. This Company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country. The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year: James Sloan, President; S. G. Coffin, Vice President; C. P. Mendenhall, Attorney; Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer; W. H. Cunningham, General Agent.

PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

December 10th, 1852. 7—1y

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the grea quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Gormison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

Carpeting.

DRAWING Room and Bed Room Carpets, Stair Carpets,
Tufted and other rich Hearth Rugs,
Fancy printed Druggets for Crumb Clot s,
Rich fancy Piano and Table Covers.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Pomade Divine. 6 doz. Bottles. Received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVE in store and will take pleasure in showing to their friends and the public generally, a Stock of New Goods, which was selected with great care, and for variety of styles, richness of design and relative cheapness, according to quality, cannot be surpassed by any similar establishment in the place.

They would take this method of returning to the community their warmest thanks for the very liberal patronage since their connection, and desire to retain and increase their trade by punctual attention and correct management of business.

They now ask attention to the following articles:

Black Poult DeSoi,
do Gros DeRhine,
do do do Nap,
do do do Zenic Silks,
Rich Brocade do
Plain, Plaided, and Striped do
Marceline, Florence and Lutestringes,
Plain and Figured Tissues,
Solid Colored Bareges, (all colors,)
Printed and Satin colored Bareges,
Crape Marengo's,
Plain and Paris Primed Chaly,
Chaly DeLaine's,
Barege do
Organdi Muslins,
Printed Jackonet Muslin,
Brilliantees,
Ginghams,
Prints,
White, Dotted and Figured Muslin,
Jackonet and Cambrick do
Cross, Bared and Striped do
Swiss and Book do
Nainsook and Mull do
Bishop Lawns do
Cambric Dimity do
Berlin Cord Muslin for Bonnets, &c., &c.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

LACE GOODS.

FRENCH worked Collars,
do do Capes,
do do Chemezette's,
do do Undersleeves,
Honiton Collars,
Muslin Bands,
Swiss and Cambrick Flouncings,
do do Edging and Inserting,
Valencieur do do do
Thread and Lisle do do do
Thread Bobbin do do do
Black and white Lace Veils, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

Mantillas and Shawls.

PLAIN and Embroidred Silk Mantillas.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas, velvet trimmed,
do do do Points,
Figured do do Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Crape Shawls.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ribbons! Ribbons!!

RICH Bonnet, Neck, Sash and Taffeta Ribbons.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Bonnets.

LATEST styles for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Kid and Silk Gloves.

65 DOZEN pair Ladies and Gents Kid Gloves,
12 do do do do Alexander Silk Gloves.
Real twisted Silk Gloves for Ladies and Misses.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Parasols and Umbrellas.

BLACK and second mourning Silk Parasols,
Figured and solid colored do do
Black Silk and Gingham Umbrellas.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Hosiery.

LADIES white and black Silk Hose,
do Spun do do do do
do Bleached and unbleached Cotton Hose,
do Black and lead colored do do
Misses and children's bleached, stripped and clouk Hose,
Gents Eng Striped ½ Hose,
do half Hose all colors,
Boys do do striped and plain.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS, 1853.

THE subscriber takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods; also Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, Glass-ware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloth Cassimeres and Vestings of nearly all shades, and prices; a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

FOR THE LADIES.

Black Grode Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other fancy silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Bareges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English, and Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book, and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black Crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Raleigh, March 25, 1853. 38—

Ingersoll's History of the 2d War.

HISTORY of the Second War between the United States of America and Great Britain; declared by Act of Congress, the 18th of June, 1812, and concluded by Peace, the 15th of February, 1815; by CHARLES J. INGERSOLL. Second series, 2 vols. Embracing the events of 1814 and 1815.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, March 22d, 1853. 37—

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber most respectfully announces to the Public that he has made arrangements to keep a

Mechanic's Boarding House.

It is his intention to pay strict attention to the comfort of all who may favor him with their patronage. He begs leave to say that none need apply except those of good habits. PATRICK McGOWAN.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 25—w3m.

AN AMERICAN PRIVATEER.

During the last war with England, and while stationed on Barbary coast, we were surprised one day while exploring the ruins of Carthage, to see a sharp clipper built schooner under full sail, with an American flag floating to a brisk breeze, doubling Cape Ben and making direct for the bay. We rode down to the fortress of Golletta, ordered a launch to be made ready, just as she cast anchor.

'Where are you from?'

'From Boston,' replied the captain, a smart dashing young fellow.

'In what passage?'

'Twenty-three days, sir.'

We began to have our misgivings. Twenty-three days from Boston! We suspected she had been fitted out at Marseilles to cruise in the Mediterranean. It was the Albeleno, Capt. Wyre, of six guns and seventy-five men—a magnificent little craft. We went down in the trunk cabin.

'Now, sir,' said the captain, 'I'll convince you that we are from Boston, and will show you Boston notions of all kinds, from pumpkins and smoked herrings, down to wooden nutmegs"

He soon filled the table with all sorts of good cheer and sound comforts, with which the Bostonians know so well how to furnish a ship. 'And here,' said he, 'is the Boston Sentinel, Major Russell's paper.'

All doubts were now at an end; and while we had been partaking of fare to which we had long been unaccustomed—homely fare, but more welcome on that account—the captain said:

'If you are surprised at our short passage, so far up the Mediterranean, what will you say when I tell you that it is just sixty days since the keel of this vessel was laid in Boston, but here we are.'

We could scarcely credit it.

'Nay, that's not all, sir,' continued Captain Wyre. 'On my way here, on Cagliari, I captured two large British ships filled with valuable cargoes, and ordered them for this port. They will be here to-morrow.'

'What, in a neutral port, in which the British exercise unlimited influence? They will never permit you to sell the cargoes.'

'Well, sir, we can try.'

Sure enough, next morning early, the ancient city of Tunis, honored once by the presence of Scipio Africanus, Hannibal, and other distinguished personages known to history, was thrown into the greatest commotion on seeing two large and deeply laden ships entering the port, the stars and stripes floating over the union jack. It started the British consul and all the *corps diplomatique*, and we soon saw the whole bevy on horseback making for the place.

'I smell sulpher,' said the captain. 'There's a storm brewing, and we shall have it soon.'

In an hour a message arrived by a Mameluke that we were wanted at the palace. After making our toilet, Sidi Ambrosio, our chancellor, and Mustapha, the dragoman, were soon mounted, and off we paced at a moderate rate for Bardo. The consular corps were all present when we entered the *salle*. The Bey, reclining, was as usual on his large crimson cushions, busily engaged combing his long beard, with a tortoise-shell comb studded with brilliants, and looking unusually grave.

'What does all this mean, consul—two British prizes entering our port, and for what purpose?'

'To sell them your highness?'

'What, against our treaty with England?'

'Certainly not, if there is such a prohibitation in the treaty.'

The British consul, a most excellent man, unrolled the parchment, to which a seal was appended, nearly as large as one of our western cheeses, and commence reading as follows:

"It is further stipulated and agreed upon that no European power at war with England shall be permitted to fit out privateers or other armed vessels to cruise against the commerce of Great Britian from, or bringing prizes into the Tunision ports.'

'Well, sir,' said the Bey, 'what have you to say to this? is it not full and conclusive?'

'Entirely so, but it does not apply to us. We are not an European power.'

'That, sir,' said the British consul, 'is a mere evasion of the spirit of this section of our treaty. It was intended to apply to all Christian powers.'

'Very probably, sir, but we are not a christian power.'

The whole court looked amazed. The Bey raised himself up from his cushions, took a hearty pinch of snuff from a fine diamond box, and gave us an anxious and inquiring look.

'How will you make that appear, sir,' said the British consul.

'Very easily, sir.' We then read the following section from our treaty with Tripoli.

'As the United States is in no manner a Christian government, and entertains no hostility toward any denomination, it is hereby understood that no disturbance shall arise between the two powers on any religious question.'

It was useless to argue the point further. We did not in any shape come within the purview of that treaty; so permission was given to land the cargoes, consisting of every variety of merchandise, were sold in a single day. The consul sent for a British blockading squadron from Malta, but the privateer slipped out of the bay, ran up the Archipelago, destroyed nearly two millions of British property, was chased round the Mediterranean by two ships of the line and two frigates, escaped through the Gulf of Gibraltar, and arrived safely home.

THE INCIDENT OF WESLEY AT SAVANNAH. We find in Parson Browniow's correspondence from Savannah to the Whig, a reference to an incident in the life of Wesley, which either we had not heard before, or had forgotton. After noticing the labors and success of Wesley at Savannah, he says.

The descendents of Mr. Wesley's prosecutors, are still living here, the Williamsons and Causstons. He publicly refused to administer the Sacrament, in his little chapel, to Mrs. Williamson, a niece of Mr. Causton, for which a fierce persecution was raised against him—a presentment was made by the Grand Jury, containing ten specifications of *counts*, charging him with "breaking the laws of the realm, contrary to the peace of the sovereign land, the King, his crown and dignity." These specifications were:

"1. By speaking and writing to Mrs. Williamson, (relative to her improprities) against her husband's consent.

2. By repelling her from the Holy Communion.

3. By not declaring his adherence to the Church of England.

4. By dividing the morning service Sunday.

5. By refusing to baptize Mr. Parker's child, otherwise than by dipping, except the parents would certify it was weak, and not able to bear it.

6. By repelling Wm. Cough from the Holy Communion.

7. By refusing to read the Burial service over the body of Nathaniel Polhills.

8. By calling himself Ordinary at Savannah.

9. By refusing to receive Wm. Aglionidy, not a communicant, as a god father.

10. By refusing James Mathews, for the same reason, &c.

Mr. Wesley made his own defence, or appeared before the Court three different times to do so, but could get no hearing. A minority of the Jurors defended him successfully, and then the matter ended. Their papers transmitted to the Trustees for Georgia will be found in his Journal."

For the performance of the "Gettin' up Stairs," I have no other name but that it was *a stunner*. First Miss Wirt, with great deliberation, played the original and beautiful melody, cutting it as it were, out of the instrument, and firing off each note so loud, clear, and sharp, that I am sure Stripes must have heard it in the Stable. "What a finger!" says Mrs. Ponto; and indeed it *was* a finger as knotted as a turkey's drumstick, and splaying all over the piano. When she had banged out the tune slowly, she began a different manner of "Gettin' up Stairs," and did so with a fury and swiftness quite incredible. She spun up stairs, she whirled up stairs; she galloped up stairs; she rattled up stairs; and then having got the tune to the top landing, as it were, she hurled it down again shrieking to the bottom floor, where it sank in a crash as if exhausted by the breathless rapidity of the descent. Then Miss Wirt played the "Gettin' up Stairs" with the most pathetic and ravishing solemnity; plaintive moans and sobs issued from the keys—you wept and trembled as you were gettin' up stairs. Miss Wirt's hands seemed to faint and wail, and die in variations; again, and she went up with a savage clang and rush of trumpets, as if Miss Wirt was storming a breach; and although I knew nothing of music, as I sat and listened with my mouth open to this wonderful display, my *coffy* grew cold, and I wondered the windows did not crack and the chandelier start out of the beam at the sound of this earthquake of a piece of music.

"STOWEISM OVER THE SEA."

The English advices announce that on Saturday, 19th ult., a meeting of the originators of the "Women of England's Address on Slavery to the Women of America," was held at Stafford House, the Duchess of Southerland presiding, and about forty ladies were present. A report was read, stating that the number of signatures to the address is 562,848, including some few from Paris, Jerusalem and elsewhere, and that Mrs. Stowe had undertaken to give it the greatest publicity in the United States. The address is illuminated on vellum, and the signatures bound in 26 folio volumes, and placed on view at the Caledonian Hotel, Adelphi, London.

Upon this the New York Express says:

"Stafford House is in a terrible commotion! London, Liverpool, and Brummagen are all agog. Mrs. Stowe is coming!

Five hundred and sixty-two thousand, eight hundred and forty-eight (562,848) signatures have been collected or drummed up by the Duchess of Sutherland and other noble ladies, in order to have them attached to an address to our countrywoman, which is to be presented to her in elegant book form, (making some twenty folio volumes!) as soon as she lands at Liverpool, whither she is now on her way. And all these are the names of the women of England. There is not an autograph from a male abolitionist among them all."

The London Times says of the expected advent;

"Mrs. Stowe's portrait has already rather widely dispelled some agreeable, though, of course, unwarranted, illusions. But the portrait was a photograph, and copied on wood in an illustrated contemporary; and not even angelic beauty could survive that double ordeal. Now, however, we are to have the woman herself; the poetic mother of Eva—the god-mother of Uncle Tom—the spiritual sister of the deserted Aunt Cloe, the frenzied Eliza, and the desolate Cassy—the calm reprover of Marie, the converter of St. Clare; the woman who has conjured up names more imperishable than marshals, scenes more memorable than pitched battles, and a story that may be read when cities are forgotten. Kossuth, however, ceased to be a hero when he had touched British soil. What if Mrs. Stowe should undergo some equally strange transformation in our eyes?

And the New York National Democrat has the following excellent commentary upon the whole subject of the new feminine politics of England:

"We are glad to see that there are in England some discriminating appreciators of the Uncle Tom foolery, about to be played off at Stafford House, under the auspices of the Duchess of Sutherland, on the advent of Mrs. Baron Beecher Stowe to London; and that there is at least one outspeaking prese there, that takes the correct view of the whole humbug. Alluding to the great meeting projected for the celebration of "Uncle Tom and Mrs. Stowe," the Leader of the 19th, says, "it is to be a great festival of what the Parisians call 'Oncle Tomerier,' a courtly parallel to the West Indian saturnalia, and called John Conoeing.'" "The drummer, we suppose," continues the editor, "is to be Lord Shaftesbury—the evangelical Don Juan, who has collected around him this harem of abolitionist Bacchanti. As the relations of the world at large are becoming grave, our English statesmen think it decorous that their wives should appear at the love feast, which is to make it seem to America that the *elite* of the English public will commit itself to an alliance with Uncle Tom in antagonism to Uncle Sam."

The writer then proceeds as follows:

"While these amiable and illustrious ladies are together—while their hand is in, and they are inspired by the divine furore, why should they not carry their crusade to other countries in the old world, where it is even more wanted? Let them boldly meet the challenge of Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, by accepting it, and convey to the Emperor of Russia the request of "the women of England," that he shall emancipate. not only the serfs in his dominions, but all the nobles to boot. As the Czar is a very gallant man, perhaps he might be more sudden in complying with such a request than that rude fellow Uncle Sam. It is true, indeed, as we have heard, that a high Court lady—the Dutchess of Sutherland of St. Petersburg—who spoke too freely on the tender subject of Siberia, was summoned to a private conference with a Minister, and we grieve to use so naked an expression—whipped. But in spite of such traits of St. Petersburg Court etiquette, we still think that so fine a man as his Imperial Majesty would hardly refuse a request from so charming an assemblage. If he would, indeed, how can they possibly expect compliance from the very inferior person, Uncle Sam?

If Nicholas were to refuse, they might try their hand on a more civilized man—the first gentleman in the most civilized capital of all Europe—the young, accomplished, and popular Francis Joseph—the "hope of his country." Let the ladies ask him to emancipate the Italians, or even, without making such a "prodigious bold request," let them prefer this little petition—that he should, in future, forego the privilege of whipping women in public. It appears to us that the women of England might well say that little word for the women of Italy."

This is putting it home, indeed; and the editor of the "Leader" might have gone on, in the same vein, and invoked the intermediation of so much feminine loveliness in behalf of the beautiful Circassians and Georgians (to say nothing of other fair white candidates for the sultanship,) whom the Grand Turk, that other powerful ally of "free and enlightened" Britain enslaves in his harams. "But, alas," he goes on to say, "this would be 'intervention' in the affairs of foreign countries, which the husbands of these ladies would strictly deprecate. You must not speak out for Rosa Lidner or Anna Celzera, whi, ped in Lombardy. It would be the height of rudeness, if any allusion were made to the domestic arrangements of Gracious Majesty in St. Petersburg; but then we cannot understand how the bounds of international etiquette are so easily stepped over towards the Atlantic, especially by delicate legs in petticoats. While other races are in slavery, why select for the peculiar patronage of the fair English women that particular race, whose representative is incessantly cried up as 'a man and a brother?" Is contrast the only bond of sympathy? Is it policy to repeat the phrase, until the letters fall out with wear and tear, and it degenerates into the question, 'Am I not a man and a *brother*?"

The editor concludes his pungent article with the following significant question, to his distinguished countrymen and women:

"'But above all, we repeat, why bring the women of England'—or rather the women of Downing street—to complicate our country in an alliance with a story-book and a sect, in opposition to that great Republic, which, with all its faults, is still the real effective champion of freedom, and the only trustworthy ally for England?"

OHIO SCHOOL LAW. The new school act just passed by the Legislature of Ohio, has some peculiar features. It constitutes a Board of Education in each township, to consist of the town clerk and the agent, or sub committee man, of each school district in the town. This body is made a corporation in law, and may sue and be sued; and to its care is committed all the school property in the township, with power to sell any school house or site; to determine what studies shall be pursued, to regulate school libraries, (provided no sectarian book is admitted,) to make annual returns, to establish high schools, subject to the vote of the town as to the cost of the buildings and amount of tax to be levied, &c.—in fact to take the entire charge of the common schools of their respective townships. Separate schools are to be provided for "colored" children.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS. We learn, through a private letter from Europe, that our Minister at Madrid, Mr. Barringer, has fully succeeded in his efforts, through his personal influence with the Government there, in procuring, from the queen of Spain, a pardon and release of the *Hungarian* prisoners of the Lopez exhibition of 1851 against the island of Cuba, who have been so long confined in the Spanish presidio at Ceuta, in Africa, and who were made an exception to the general pardon granted to the American and other prisoners of the expedition. They are eight in number, . *National Intelligencer.*

The following pathetic scrap was picked up in the rotunda of the Capitol, at Washington, one day last week:

"I would not live always, I ask not to stay
Where visions of office grow less day by day,
Where my letters and petitions find no chance of perusal,
Where my pleas for an office meet but with refusal;
That I would not live always, I ask not to stay,
I'll prove by leaving Washington this very day."

POWER'S BUST OF CALHOUN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed recently a letter in the newspapers, from Mr. Powers, the American sceptor, speaking of the bust of Mr. Calhoun. While in Florence last summer, I saw the bust in Mr. Power's studio, and was so much struck with it that I am induced to make a few remarks in regard to it. Just before seeing it I had, in London and Paris, been carefully examining the sculptured heads of distinguished moderns—just afterwards, I saw in Florence and Rome, the heads of distinguished ancients. The comparisons thus suggested was highly favorable to the head of Mr. Calhoun. In Westminster Abbey, the heads of Lords Chatham and Mansfield, and of Mr. Wilberforce present themselves to my mind. That of Lord Chatham seemed to me much inferior. That of Lord Mansfield is larger, but has not that fine classic outline, or that look of iron strength of character and moral greatness which is so striking in that of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Wilberforce's head reminds me more of Mr. Calhoun's than any I saw; but it has a look of indecision, and is totally wanting in majestic dignity which awes you in Mr. Calhoun. Place his head by that of Demosthenes or Cicero, and an American's pride must rise, when its great superiority is so apparent that no one could hesitate. You see, at once, that Demosthenes was not a great man, but a mere orator, and a painful contrast is presented by the very marked sinister look of the lower face which convinces you that he lacked both honesty and firmness. In Cicero, you feel that you have not the stately trained intellect and the moral hero, but the Roman demagogue, who, with much showy ability, was vain, and wanting in dignity and firmness. Without any other special comparison, I would remark, that the ancient heads produced the impression that Mr. Calhoun's head was decidedly Roman in its character. Simplicity, fire and strength marked the Roman from the complex character of modern times, where, by too much diffusion, the fire of feeling is chilled, and the force of thought and action is broken. To the Roman character we must add a stern, almost savage hardness, and a want of subjection to pure high principles. Mr. Calhoun had in his character, and it stands out boldly and unmiskably out in his face, the Roman simplicity, fire, and strength.

But, although he was so strong and warm, and direct in his feelings, thoughts and actions, as to lend at times a hard sternness to his manner, yet he was perfectly free from the Roman hardness of nature. Christianity and civilization had laid their gentle hands upon him, and breathed into his whole nature a kindly softness; which, without impairing, gave loveliness to his strength. See that face. The lofty old Roman seems to look down upon you; but with a sweet, cultivated christian benignity which never beamed from a Roman face. *He was Cato, the censor christianized*—Junius Brutus, illuminated and elevated by the holy light of morality and religion.

By the side of Mr. Calhoun's bust stood one of Washington, which Mr. Powers had just finished. There was quite a contrast. A bold striking individuality in Calhoun, which you missed in the calm general grandeur of Washington. Washington did not look like a great Roman—he looked like the great man of general humanity. Calhoun might be the great man of a nation; Washington of a world. A strong national type looked out from the face of Calhoun, while that of Washington seemed to belong to no particular age or nation, but to be a striking embodiment of the greatness and goodness of the human race. Mr. Powers spoke of Washington, Calhoun and Webster, by way of comparison. I asked him if the three heads had been placed before him, without his knowing them, which he should as an artist, have pronounced the greatest. He said Washington, and gave his reasons, for which I have not space. He said Mr. Calhoun's was defective, in one respect—in ideality or imagination, but seemed to have a high admiration for the head. He remarked that Mr. Webster was not defective in that respect. *He*, sir, said he, *is a great Poet.*

I will add that no partisanship could influence me in favor of Mr. Calhoun's bust. I have always strongly opposed his leading political tenets. I still regard some of them as most dangerous in their tendency. But I am proud of him as an American. And having met with him, as it were, in a foreign land, in company with the great men of ancient and modern times, I felt bound to tell how my great countryman stood the comparison. I have no artistic knowledge, and speak only as one who has always looked with deep interest into the human face, whether it were living or sculptured.

Respectfully, WILLIAM HUNTER.
Cahaba, Dallas county, Alabama.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE. This extract from a paper of De Quincy's on Lord Rosses Telescope, and the wonderful nature of its revelations, is well worthy of perusal. It is partly a translation from the most remarkable of German writers, John Paul Richter, and presents to the mind an idea of the vastness of space, which is truly startling and sublime:

God called up from dreams a man into the vestibule of heaven, saying, "Come thou hither and see the glory of my house." And to the servants that stood around his throne, he said, "Take him and undress him from his robes of flesh; cleanse his vision, and put a new breath into his nostrils; only touch not with any change his human heart—the heart that weeps and trembles." It was done; and with a mighty angel for his guide, the man stood ready for his infinite voyage; and from the terraces of heaven, without sound or farewell, at once they wheeled away into endless space. Sometimes with the solemn flight of angel wings they fled through Zaharaphs of darkness, through wildernesses of death, that divided the worlds of life; sometimes they swept over frontiers, that were quickening under prophetic motions from God. Then from a distance that is counted only in heaven, light dawned for a time through a sleepy film; by unutterable pace the light swept to them, they by unutterable pace to the light; in a moment the rushing of planets was upon them; in a moment the blazings of suns was around them. Then came eternities of twilight, that revealed but were not revealed.

To the right hand and to the left towered mighty constellations, that by self-repetitions and answers from afar, that by counter positions, built up triumphant gates whose architraves, whose archways—horizontal, upright—rested, rose—at altitudes, by spans—that seemed ghostly from infinitude. Without measures were the architraves, past number were the archways, beyond memory the gates. Within were stairs that scaled the eternities above, that descended the eternities below; above was below, below them was above the man stripped of gravitating body; depth was swallowed up in height insurmountable, height was swallowed up in depth unfathomable. Suddenly as thus they rode from infinite, suddenly as thus they tilted over abysmal worlds, a mighty cry arose—that systems more mysterious, that worlds more billowy—other heights, and other depths—were coming, were at hand.

Then the man sighed and stopped, shuddered and wept. His overladen heart uttered itself in tears; and he said, "Angel, I will go no further. For the spirit of man aches with this infinity. Insufferable is the glory of God. Let me lie down in the grave from the persecution of the infinite; for end I see there is none." And from all the listening stars that shone around issued a choral voice. "The man speaks truly, end there is none that ever yet we heard of." "End is there none?" the angel solemnly demanded. "Is there indeed no end? And is this the sorrow that kills you?" But no voice answered, that he might answer himself. Then the angel threw up his glorious hands to the heavens, saying, "End is there none to the universe of God? Lo! also there is no beginning."

The Boston Journal tells a story of Gen. Pierce to this purport:—The President had appointed, on the recommendation of two United States senators, a man to office, who was so exhilerated that he gave loose to his appetite and became intoxicated. This fact coming to the knowledge of the parties who had recommended him, they asked for his removal from office, but this request the President refused to accede to, remarking to them as follows:

"But if I were to remove him now, the consequence would be inevitable ruin to him. The shame and disappointment attending his dismissal from office under these circumstances, would lead him to find solace in the intoxicating bowl, and he would become a confirmed inebriate; whereas, if this conversation is repeated to him, he may, and probably will reform, and become a sober and exemplary citizen. I shall *not* remove him from office for this offence—but this, as it has been the first, so it will be the last time I can forgive him.

It is said that the vote given for the prohibitory liquor law in Vermont was owing to the infamous quality of the liquor sold in that State.

GENEALOGICAL SERMON. I had, at one time, for a co-curate a very impulsive and rather a democratic man. Our rector was an aristocrat. On Sunday he had delivered himself of a sermon in which he incidentally justified family pride, and spoke in a manner that must have been offensive to any poor person of any intelligence or independence; and, as we were leaving the church, my brother curate exclaimed, with unaffected indignation, "Well, that crowns ——'s toadying discourses. Such flunkeyism is intolerable. But I'll administer an antidote next Sunday; see if I don't. Like Herod's worms, our rector's pride is eating him up." I did not attempt to dissuade him. Our rector treated both of us with a condescension that was anything but flattering; and he thought more of being a "gentleman" (upon which he was always indirectly vaunting himself) than of being a Christian, forgetting what Coleridge said, that there was no real gentleman without he was a Christian.

Next Sunday morning my brother curate carried out his threat. He told me nothing about how he proposed to manage or mould his course; so judge my surprise when, mounting the pulpit, he gave out as his text, the 2d chapter of Luke, part of the 23d, and the whole of the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, and 38th verses; "in which (he continued) will be found the following words;" and then, to the marvel of the whole congregation, who turned towards the pulpit with eyes and mouth wide open, he read right through the sixteen verses, beginning with, "Joseph, which was the son of Heli," and ending with, "which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of God." Every one is familiar with the peculiar and strange effects upon the ear of the repetition of the words "which was the son," when even occurring in the reading desk; but in the pulpit, as a prefix to a sermon in the shape of a text, they sounded oddly. The rector looked at me as if for an explanation, and I did not know where to look; while the principal persons of the parish maifestly came to the conclusion that my brother curate was gone mad. But if he were, he soon showed them there was method in his madness; for he ingeniously evolved out of these sixteen verses a discourse that might have served as an essay on the Republican legened of "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." The reader has probably anticipated me in the use he made of his long text.

"Here (said he) we have a genealogical tree, not traced by the flattery of sycophants nor the uncertainty of heralds, but by the unerring Evangelist, whose information enabled him to mount from branch to branch—a genealogy beginning with God, and ending, so far as my text goes, with a poor Galilean carpenter. Here is a lesson and a rebuke for the pride of descent. The poorest carpenter, in the poorest village of England, can retrace his lineage through the same unbroken succession and the proudest peer can do no more, unless the latter, in his presumption, should be disposed to ignore his divine origin. But it would be no use; by whatever different branches, they arrive at the same root; the noble and the peasant, if both had the power of going back over their ancestry, would both meet at the 38th verse of the 3d chapter of Luke, 'Which was the son of Enos, which was the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God.'

"Here (he continued, looking at the rector's and the squires pews)—here we all meet on equal terms. Disown them as we like in other degrees, here we are brought face to face with, and can no longer refuse to acknowledge our poor relations."

Then, looking to some forms on which a group of alms house people sat, added:

"Here, too, my poor friends, you and your 'superiors' meet in the presence of your common parent, the great God of heaven and earth, in whose eyes the factitious distinctions of this world are naught. Cold-shoulder you as they like through life, they cannot ignore their relationships when they come to this: they can no longer speak of you, spurn you, as though you were formed of different clay. The carpenter and the king are one; and how little importance St. Luke, who was no sycophantic genealogist, attaches even to the regal office, may be seen from the manner in which he passes through the 31st verse, where no pause is made to mark the proud title of David, which was merely the son of Jesse, which was the son of Obed, and so on."

In conclusion he urged the poor man to live up to his great origin, and not disentitle himself to that great share in the inheritance of which his heavenly Father had laid up for his children who truly serve him. They need not care for the proud man disowning them now; the thing to be feared was God disowning them on the last day. The rich he enjoined to feel for the poor as for brothers, if they would not offend that great Being who has a father's interest for all.

I thought the rector would never forgive my co-curate; but the only notice he took of the eccentric discourse was to cease for ever after preaching to the "humbler orders" of the deference they owed their "superior." It was before so bad that a neighboring clergyman said to me, "If your rector had to put on an eleventh commandment it would run thus: "Thou shalt not neglect to take off thy hat to myself and the squire."

WE LIKE LOUIS NAPOLEON FOR THIS. Among the recent promotions to the senatorial dignity in France is Capt. Dore's. This nomination, says the Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, is purely the tardy reward of devotion to the emperor, Napoleon I. Capt Dore has the good fortune now to find the intention imputed to him for the deed. In 1815, after the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon, abandoning all hope, fled from Paris to the Atlantic coast, where, at Rhochefort, a frigate was ordered to be in waiting to convey him to the United States. The frigate was there ready for him, but Rochefort being closely blockaded by the British fleet, the ship was unable to escape from the port. In this extremity Captain Dore conceived the plan of serving the emperor by conducting him secretly in a small cutter, which he alone, disguised as a common sailor, was to navigate, through the blockading fleet, to the United States. The conception of this bold enterprise now procures for him the dignity and dotation of senator, after the lapse of almost forty years. *Boston Post.*

NEURALGIA. That dreadful and most painful affection, 'neuralgia,' 'face ache' or 'tic douloureux,' can be cured positively with the carbonate of iron. A teaspoonful should be taken twice a day, for a considerable time, for it will not be cured speedily, and when cured it is permanently so. For temporary comfort, before the effects of the iron, rub an ointment (over the track of the painful nerve) made of simple cerete and aconitine, in the proportion of one dramch of the former to one grain of the latter, twice a day, for five or six days, if necessary. The alkaloid, aconitine, is an article that can be got pure of none but very intelligent and strictly honorable druggists, and when pure it is very expensive. It should cost at least two shillings a grain, i. e., $1 20 an ounce, and $14 40 a pound, Apothecary's weight. One third of a grain may be sufficient for a single case.

Carbonate of iron also cures megrims, homicrania, or a 'head-ache confined to one side.'

LEGAL ANECDOTE. In the heat of an August afternoon, Mr. G——, a lawyer out West, who is somewhat energetic in speaking, was "summing up" with his usual zeal on behalf of his client before Squire Pain, and a crowd of spectators then and there assembled. While G—— was putting in his "biggest licks," a quizzical chap got behind him, and went to tickling his ear with a straw. The justice liked a joke, and kept still. G——, supposing it was flies, brushed first one ear and then the other, but persevered in his speech, amid a subdued titter-ing.

Finally, as G—— happened to be pressing some novel point of law to the Justice, his friend behind put the "flea in his ear" a little more sensibly. As G—— brushed his hand at the *fly* a little more fiercely, the Justice burst out laughing. Whereupon G——, bringing his fist almost in contact with the head of the magistrate, rebuked him as follows:

"Your honor may laugh—*but such is the law!*"

WISCONSIN. The Democracy of Madison county, Wisconsin, recently held a mass indignation meeting to remonstrate against the appointment of a newcomer as postmaster of the capital of the *Badger State*. Henry M. Warner presided, with some of the most influential Wisconsin Democrats as speakers. It was

"*Resolved*, That we have never yet understood, nor do we believe, that the offices within the gift of the Federal Government belong of right to our members of Congress, to be bestowed by them, as their caprice or personal interests may dictate in defiance of a full and satisfactory expression of the popular will."

PUBLIC MEETING. According to notice, the citizens of Gaston, (N. C.,) met in the office of the Greensville and Roanoke Railroad Company, on the 2d April. On motion of James B. Tilghman, Rich'd T. Allen, Esq., was called to the Chair, and George Frank Moore requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to make enquiry and devise means to prevent the further prevalence of a disease which has been raging amongst the boatmen on the River, and designated by the physicians as Cholera. Dr. W. W. Clements, W. H. Wesson, Henry A. House, James B. Tilghman, James V. Allen, Gustavus A. Northington, James H. Davis, Benjamin L. Davis, J. W. McCauley and James M. Gowings, were appointed a committee to investigate and report to this meeting all the cases that have occurred, and what was the cause.

The committee report that seven deaths have occurred, and in all the cases that have come under the immediate observation of any of our citizens, can be traced directly to one cause, viz: that of eating spoiled Oysters, sold by a man in our town, named Richard Hamblet. Of the seven deaths, five were free and two slaves; and in the last case it was so plain that oysters produced it, that no one could be mistaken. On motion of W. H. Wesson, Esq., Dr. W. W. Clements was requested to wait on Richard Hamblet and inform him that we most respectfully request that he discontinue the sale of Oysters for this season. Dr. Clements reports that he waited on Hamblet, and that he promised to comply with the request of the meeting.

This meeting further report, that there is no case of Cholera in Gaston, nor has there been, only with those who ate of impure oysters. The general health of Gaston was never better than at this time, and no person need apprehend any danger from Cholera by coming to this place, if they will let Oysters alone.

It was ordered that these proceedings be published in the Petersburg Express. with a request that the Intelligencer, South-Side Democrat, Warrenton News, Roanoke Republican, Weldon Patriot, Milton Chronicle, Danville (Va.,) and Raleigh (N. C.,) papers copy.

The object of the meeting being accomplished, on motion of Capt. H. Lassitee, it adjourned.

R. T. ALLEN, *Chm'n.*
GEORGE FRANK MOORE, *Sec'y.*

HOW TO WEIGH LIVE CATTLE. This is of the utmost utility to those who are not experienced judges by eye. By the following directions the weight can be ascertained within a mere trifle: Take a string and put it round the breast, stand sqaure, just behind the shoulder blade; measure on a foot rule the feet and inches the animal is in circumference; this is called the girth; then, with the string, measure from the bone of the tail which plumbs the line with the hinder part of the buttock; direct the line along the back to the shoulder blade; take the dimensions on the foot, then rule as before, which is the length, and work the figures in the following manner: Girth the bullock, 6 feet 4 inches; length, 5 feet 3 inches; which, multiplied together, makes 31 square superficial feet, and that multiplied by 13 (the number of pounds, measures less than 5 in girth) makes 713 pounds. Where the animal measures less than 6 and more than 7 in girth, 31 is the number of pounds to each superficial foot.

Again, suppose a pig or any small beast should measure 2 feet in girth, and 2 along the back, which multiplied together, make 4 square feet; that multiplied by 11, the number of pounds allowed each square foet, of cattle measuring less than 3 feet in girth makes 44 pounds. Again, suppose a calf, a sheep, &c, should measure 4 feet 6 inches in girth, and 3 feet 9 inches in length, which multiplied together makes 15½ square feet; that multiplied by 16, the number of pounds allowed to all cattle measuring less than 5 feet, and more than 3 in girth, makes 265 pounds. The dimensions of the girth and length of horned cattle, sheep and calves, or hogs may be as exactly taken this way, as it is at all necessary for any computation or any valuation of stock, and will answer exactly to the four quarters; sinking the offal, and which every man who can get a piece of chalk can easily perform.

Chambers' Information for the People.

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND. We clip the following from the Chicago Journal, as to the arrangements of Railways in England, some of which might be imitated with profit:

"The railways are well built, and the first class cars are good, though the second class are poor. Each apartment holds eight persons, and three apartments to each car. The engines are much lower than ours, and apparently more simple. The engineers have no covering, being exposed to the weather, and sometimes have to wear wire masks to protect their faces; baggage many times is put on top of the passenger cars, and covered with canvass. When they connect cars they screw them together till the bumpers touch, which makes the train a solid body, and prevents that jolting which is often so unpleasant on our roads. The Great Western Road has a seven foot track and a double track, which is usual on all roads. The carriage way is carried either under or over the track—this is required by law, and has to be taken into consideration in establishing the grade, and adds vastly to the expense; there are few curves or few grades, usually running very direct and very level.

I have learned a fact that may prove interesting to our railroad men; that is, that they take the clay and make a layer about five inches thick; on the top of it is placed a layer of fine or waste coal about one inch thick, then another of clay, then another of coal, repeating to the height of about five feet. This is set on fire and burned about one week, when the clay becomes unformed brick, and is used for ballast on the road, and answers about as good a purpose as gravel—saving the expense of removing the clay, and carting the gravel. It is also frequently done where there are slides of clay, burning a portion of an embankment which will stay the rest. This was new to me, though it may not be to your readers.

ETIQUETTE. A French Author gives us the following on "Etiquette." It will prove valuable to both ladies and gentlemen, and we therefore advise both sexes to place it in their scrap books:

"When a gentleman walks with two ladies, he offers his arm to the eldest, or most distinguished, never to both; nothing looks so ill; you will be called by the passenger in the street, "the pannier with two handles;" and by the *gamins*, "the ass with two panniers." Never walk arm-in-arm in church, or salute an acquaintance there; these improprieties are rarely if ever practised by Catholics, or well-bred Protestants; but vulgar persons of the latter persuasion frequently offend without the most distant idea of showing disrespect, merely from not knowing how wrong both are considered, especially the first named. In public promenades or gardens, neither laugh nor talk loud; nor suffer remarks, nor look fixedly at the passer-by; nor suffer even children, unless very young, to leap about and make a noise, nor permit them under any pretence to eat out of doors; remember, too, that when three persons walk together, the middle is the place of honor; after it, the right hand. When we enter a drawing-room, make a general bow to the company, then to the lady of the house, turning to converse a few minutes with her husband. A lady goes straight up to the hostess; those who are seated answer the gentleman's salutation with a slight bow, but rise to their own sex.

French Author.

THE BEST APRIL FOOL OF THE SEASON. Among the many attempts to play off practical jokes upon the "green" ones the first of April, that of a lady at one of the boarding houses of our city, is the best we have ever heard of. It was this: She procured, from a marble yard, several pieces of beautiful white marble, and breaking them into nice little lumps, put them into the sugar bowls. The counterfeit was complete—no unsuspecting person could have detected the fraud. Soon supper was ready; the tea was poured, and the sugar bowls were passed around the table. Everybody took one, two, or three lumps, according to their liking. Then followed a general tasting and stirring all round the table—nobody's tea was sweet enough, and the sugar refused positively to melt. They ground their spoons against it, and stirred again, and again, but it was no go. The sugar proved to be marble, and they for once, proved to be *April fools*. *Charleston Standard.*

A ROAD WELL WATCHED. The Hudson River Railroad, one hundred and fifty miles in length, employs two hundred and twenty-five flag men, stationed at intervals along the whole of the line. Just before a train is to pass, each one walks over his beat, and looks to see that every track, tunnel, switch, rail, clamp, and rivet is in good order and free of obstruction.

From the Home Journal.

FUTURE LAND.—POE-ETIC EFFORT.

BY NILL THE DREAMER.

Once I went a boating, boating, heedlessly and never noting
How I was drifting, on the billows of a rare and dreamy sea,
So, as though the sails were napping, they kept lazily a-flapping
To the waves that rolling, singing, were a rippling music flinging
'Round my fancy bark and me.

Soon, though conscious yet unheeding, away went the world receding,
Vanishing as I was speeding, fading, fainting, in the far-off sky,
Still with its immortals muttering, and their weakly vows a-uttering,
Searching hope and finding trouble following each his favourite bubble,
Ever, ever, till they die.

Here, said I, is cease of sorrow, and the day is as the morrow
Hope has tinted with the colours to an ardent, longing eye,
And unfettered is the awning, not a single cloudlet dawning,
Quiet flakes of sunlight roaming, vein and blue and beauteous donning,
Round my fancy bark and me.

So I swept a-drifting, drifting, lulled by song and by the lifting,
Swelling, sinking of the billows of that rare and dreamy sea;
And my brain became befitting place for various fancies flitting,
Who, with tangled footsteps knitting, sweet and long thoughts were knitting
Round my heart and memory.

And so fairy and beguiling were those thoughts that came a-smiling—
Peeping, blinking, laughing, winking, and looking in my mental eye—
That the toil there of linking act and purpose, passed my thinking,
And if so my bark had, drinking, swallowed water unto sinking,
It would ne'er been known to me.

For the air so gently moving, in its very motion soothing,
Wafted me o'er waves and billows with a quaint and quiet glee,
And its wings were incense laden, as with fragrance brought from Eden,
Which, my very senses lapping, I—perhaps I there was napping—
Listless let my helm go free.

Then—but then I cannot tell you, for I have not words to tell you,
How, like a glorious sunset halo, there stretched along the sky
An emerald tufted golden line, the edges of a shore sublime,
Where there broke in rippling rhyming, sprays the mellow music chiming,
All across that dreamy sea.

So I drifted, nearing, nearing, with a certain joyful fearing,
As we feel when we are dreaming, with an open trembling eye,
And there shapes grew on my vision—shapes that surely were Elysian—
For they had no earthly forming, but were such as in the morning
Of our burning youth we see.

When, with fairy footsteps dashing, there came o'er the shore a-flashing
Troops of beauties, such as never a poor mortal eye did see;
Light and lustrous were the glances, from such eyes as Muslem fancies
Only own an Eden brightening, touched with quiet, loving lightening,
Eyes that were most heavenly.

Then, as though a gush from heaven on angelic voices driven,
When a sinner is forgiven, rolled and rushed this melody—
Welcome to the Future-land, come and touch the magic sand,
Come where shadows never stand, or rest upon the

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853.

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.

On Friday morning last a Jury was obtained in the case of the State *vs.* Parker Perry, charged with the murder of his wife, and the examination of the witnesses was commenced. This examination was not concluded until Saturday evening, and the arguments were postponed until Monday, his Honor Judge Bailey having, under act of Assembly, continued the Court.

No testimony was offered by the prisoner.

On Monday, Mr. Attorney General Ransom addressed the Jury for about two hours, arguing that the evidence, all of which was circumstantial, was of such a character as to require the conviction of the prisoner. Mr. Ransom stated the evidence and enforced it, together with the principles of law applicable to it, in a clear, logical and impressive style. He was followed by Mr. Badger, who spoke for some three hours in behalf of the prisoner with much ingenuity and eloquence. Mr. Moore appeared with Mr. Ransom for the State, and Messrs. Miller, Busbee, and G. W. Haywood with Mr. Badger for the prisoner, but no other speeches were delivered by counsel.

At the conclusion of Mr. Badger's argument, (about five o'clock, P. M.) his Honor charged the Jury upon the law involved in the case, and directed them to retire and make up their verdict.

This case has excited much attention and interest. Able counsel were employed on both sides, and their learning and ingenuity have been thoroughly tested. We offer no comments upon the case, as the verdict of the Jury is not yet known. We shall give the result, if known before we go to press.

We learn that the Jury, after being out about half an hour, returned into Court and delivered a verdict of GUILTY! The Court will assemble again this (Tuesday) morning at nine o'clock.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

The more unscrupulous of the Whig letter-writers and Whig presses have started a rumor to the effect that there are difficulties and troubles in the Cabinet, and that changes in it are likely to be made.

We feel sure that this rumor is unfounded. The members of the Cabinet are devoted to their duties and to the party which triumphed in General Pierce's election; and indeed any disagreement which might take place—any discord of a serious nature, would affect them more than either the President or the country. The opposition must, however, have something to talk about, and the subject might as well be this as any other. They may guess, and predict, and start as may rumors as they please, but the Administration will go harmoniously forward, and the Cabinet will continue "a unit" in feeling as well as in aim.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

We have intelligence from Mexico to the 19th of March. President Lombardini and others assembled on the 17th, and opend the ballot-boxes for the recent election of President of the Republic. Each State cast one vote, and the result was 18 States voted for Santa Anna, and 5 for the other candidates. Gen. Santa Anna was then formally declared by Lombardini President of the Republic, amid the greatest manifestations of enthusiasm. He was to be inaugurated as soon as he reached the capital.

Gen. Lombardini figured in the battle of Buena Vista. He is an ardent friend of Santa Anna.

It is also stated that Judge Conklin, the American Minister, had signed a treaty with the government of Mexico, guaranteeing on the part of each neutrality and protection to Col. Sloo for the Tehuantepec route, and security for the capital invested. The treaty was ratified on the same day by the Supreme Executive.

☞ The last Edenton Whig says: "Mr. Wiley, General Superintendent of Common Schools, visited our community during the past week, and delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of Education. We found Mr. Wiley a most agreeable gentleman, with a well-cultivated mind, and very pleasing manners. His lecture is universally admitted to have been an excellent one, abounding in interesting information, sound views, and sensible suggestions. We predict for him in his new vocation a career of usefulness, and honor, and for the State, incalculable benefits, from his energy and ability."

☞ The nett amount in specie in the hands of the general government, on the 28th March, and subject to draft, was $18,054,297. The greater portion of this was in New York and Philadelphia. The Independent Treasury works like a charm. The Banks are *not* broken, as the Whig leaders predicted they would be; nor have we "gold for the office-holders and rags for the people." We have an abundance of both; and the office-holders, we presume, would as soon have the "*rag-money*" as the gold.

The Independent Treasury was and is a Democratic measure. All the Democrats asked for it was a fair trial, being satisfied that it would operate to the satisfaction of the country.

VETERAN PUBLIC SERVANTS. The commissions of Judge Potter and William H. Haywood, Esq., are probably the oldest in the United States. Judge Potter's commission as District Judge of the United States for North Carolina, bears date 9th May, 1801; and Mr. Haywood's commission as Clerk of the Circuit Court bears date 29th December, 1802.

☞ William C. Bettencourt, Esq. has been appointed Collector of the district of Wilmington, in place of Alexander D. Moore, Esq. resigned; and L. D. Starke, Esq., Editor of the Democratic Pioneer, has been appointed Collector for the district of Camden. These are excellent appointments.

☞ The dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina was run in 1790. The Commissioners are both dead, but the Surveyors—Col. William Davenport, of Caldwell County, and Robert Henry, Esq. of Macon—are still living.

FRAUDULENT CONTRACTS.

The Washington Union has been exposing the various frauds practised on the treasury during the Fillmore administration, and we gave the following from that paper as a specimen:

"THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS. When we stated that the Senate's Committee to investigate the cases of alleged frauds had made its report, we mentioned that a contract for certain light houses on the Pacific coast furnished one of the cases which had been examined, and we made at the same time a brief allusion to its character. We will now speak of it more particularly.

John McGinnis, a Clerk in the Treasury Department during the last administration, waited on Mr. Corwin, then the head of the department, and stated to him that he could, by erecting certain light houses on the Pacific for the sum of $136,000, realize a considerable profit. At this interview nothing definite was arranged. At a subsequent interview, solicited by Mr. Corwin, that gentleman suggested that McGinnis should associate with him one Delano, of New York, then in Washington. Although Delano was a stranger to McGinnis, this suggestion was acceded to; and then Delano proposed that Robert G. Corwin, a near relative of Secretary Corwin, should be admitted to an interest in the speculation. McGinnis agreed to this proposition, and after considerable delay the contract was given to McGinnis, he having resigned his office. The first memorandum of the contract was agreed on early in December, 1851, and after being altered several times, it was finally concluded and signed on the 28th of that month. No security was given for its performance, and McGinnis proceeded, with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Sec. Corwin, to find some one who would purchase the contract from him and erect the light houses—there being no expectation that he was to do the work required by the engagement with the government, which was a mere speculation from the beginning. In the face of these facts, Mr. Secretary Corwin, in his annual report to Congress, dated December 26, 1851, stated to that body that the insufficient appropriation had delayed, and would probably prevent any contract for erecting the light-houses on the Pacific.

McGinnis encountered difficulties in disposing of his contract; but he remained in the market seeking a purchaser until some time in April 1852, when Secretary Corwin, in consequence of the fears entertained by the people of California, that the light houses would not be erected, gave notice to him that he abrogated the contract. But, soon after, McGinnis succeeded in finding a purchaser, to whom he sold the contract for a bonus of $15,000. These new parties were accepted by the Treasury Department, and their names were substituted for that of McGinnis in a new contract. The bonus of $15,000 was paid to Delano, the partner introduced into the speculation by Secretary Corwin, who paid over to McGinnis $5,000 as his share, reserving $10,000 to divide with Robert G. Corwin. McGinnis, it is proper to state, does not know whether Robt. G. Corwin has ever received from Delano any portion of the proceeds of the speculation; and Robert G. Corwin filed an affidavit with the committee denying that he had anything to do with the transaction. After the sale of the original contract, the new parties desired some modification of it, and paid Delano $900 to obtain it for them. The modification was made, and its value to the contractors was estimated at $7,500.

It is needless to comment on this transaction, for even the most careless reader cannot fail to understand its true character. An officer of the Government, by associating with him a friend of the late Secretary of the Treasury, at the instance of that officer, was permitted to obtain a government contract, by private arrangement, which he was not expected to execute, but to trade on the market for his own profit, while important interests recognized by Congress were neglected and endangered. This tells the whole story, and makes out as clear a case of corruption and wrong as can well be presented. And these facts are fully sustained by McGinnis's own testimony, who, having accomplished his purposes, laid bare the whole fraudulent operation when he was brought before the Committee of Investigation and forced to testify."

Mr. Corwin, it is evident, is one of the most unscrupulous men in the country. He was one of the ruling spirits of the Fillmore administration. He signalized himself, it will be remembered, by his treasonable opposition to the Mexican war. The country has been most fortunately delivered, by the election of Gen. Pierce, from the influence and control of such men.

MINISTER TO SPAIN.

The Hon. Pierre Soule, of Lousiana, has been nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Spain, in place of Hon. D. M. Barringer, of this State, resigned. We concur entirely with the Washington Union in the notice that paper takes of this appointment. The Union says:

"The appointment of Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, will be regarded by the country as an eminently judicious and appropriate selection. For reasons which we need not suggest, perhaps a higher order of diplomatic accomplishments is requisite for the competent representation of the interests of this country in Spain than at any other of the European courts. That Mr. Soule is peculiarly and eminently qualified for the mission to Madrid will be conceded by those even who entertain the most exaggerated estimate of its importance. In the Senate Mr. Soule has been distinguished for his familiar acquaintance with the foreign relations of the country. The shifting complexities of European politics have in an especial manner engaged his attention. He is as perfect a master of the Spanish as of the French language. With the advantage of these rare but essential attainments, and of that intellectual ability for which Mr. Soule enjoys so high a reputation throughout the Union, he will not fail to justify the choice of the administration by a vigilant, prudent, energetic, and efficient support of the interests of his country. These interests could not have been intrusted to a more competent and faithful guardian."

WORK ON THE RAILROAD.

We make the following extract from the last Hillsborough Recorder:

"The work on the North Carolina Railroad seems to be steadily and vigorously progressing under the management of the various contractors. We have favorable accounts from the contractors in Orange. Messrs. Turner & Jones, in this immediate neighborhood, and Mr. Bennet Hazell, on the contract west of theirs, have had most laborious and difficult tasks—the former in passing through the edge of the hill south of the town, known as one of the Oconeeche mountains, and the latter in making an excavation of considerable length through hard rock—but having passed through these, they are now pushing on to a completion. Mr. J. R. Faucett's contract, on the section west of Mr. Hazell, has been completed. Mr. Cameron, we understand, has completed a large portion of his contract, and Messrs. Johnston & Co. are pushing theirs forward with commendable zeal. Messrs. B. Trollinger & Co. have commenced building the Bridge across Enoe at Brown's Mill, about two miles west of this place, and we may be sure there will be no want of energy in the prosecution of the work.

The work on the sections running through Alamance, we are pleased to state, has been quite as successfully prosecuted. Several of the contracts, we understand, have been finished and delivered, and the others are rapidly progressing."

EARLY VEGETABLES. Green peas, the first of the season, were received in New York last week, from Savannah, Ga. They were retailed at 62½ cents the half peck, and sold by the barrel at $12. Tomatoes, also from Savaunah, sold for 30 cents per quart.

☞ The Hon. Solon Borland, of Arkansas was on Friday last nominated and confirmed as Governor of New Mexico. Mr. Buchanan, it is rumored, is to be tendered the mission to England, and Hon. R. J. Walker, the mission to France.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

The following biographic sketch of this Irish orator and patriot, is from the pen of John Brenan, and was first published in the New Orleans Delta:

"Mr. Meagher is now about thirty years of age. He was born in the town of Waterford, picturesquely situated in the South of Ireland. His father was a respectable merchant, who held the highest civic position in the gift of his townsmen, and for many years served as the representative of his birth-place in the British House of Commons.

T. F. Meagher was educated in the Jesuit College of Stonyhurst, and, if we remember rightly, studied under the same rhetorician who had trained the genius of Richard Lalor Shiel many years before. He was early distinguished for the wonderful depth and range of language which characterized his college exercises, and his watchful teachers soon perceived that he was born for a lofty mission—to be a teacher, an educator, a leader—the eloquent confessor of a manly faith—the unpurchasable advocate of truth and justice—the Chrysostom of his suffering country!

When Mr. Meagher first left college to enter upon active life, the political condition of Ireland was much more hopeful than it is at present. The Repeal organization extended far and near, and the peasantry and citizens of all portions of the island appeared to be united by bonds which could not be easily severed.

Another cheering feature in the aspect of affairs was the rapid growth of a republican feeling, in the hearts of the young men, resulting from the lessons of the celebrated journal—the Dublin Nation. The original founders of this splendid organ were three young men from different parts of the country, who shared the same faith in her political future, and coincided as to the means by which it could be rendered as glorious as their dreams. They were Thomas Davis, John Dillon, and Chas. Gavan Duffy. One is now a practicing lawyer in New York; a second, is a distinguished member of the English House of Commons; and Davis—brave-hearted, highly gifted Davis—lies in the cold clay in Glasnevin.

Around these leaders, as round a light-centre, the intelligence and young hopes of the nation gathered. A national literature sprung up. It was based in a warm love of liberty, while its graceful shaft was wreathed around with flowers of female enthusiasm, and the fruitage of such genius as that which made the names of Mangan, Williams, and Mitchel household words from Waterford to Derry.

Such men as these were not likely to overlook the importance of winning to their cause a young orator of such promising power as Meagher whose college reputation had preceded him, and whose opinions were known to be progressive. Men of genuius have an affinity for each other—and in a short time Meagher was enrolled in the Young Ireland party. Not long after, the wisest and purest of all—Thos. Davis—fell in the ranks and was lost to his country forever. "My work is killing me," were almost his last words. The nation was in mourning for months over the grave of the young Toiler, who by the roadside fell and perished, and many hot tears were shed for his untimely fate. "I read with dimmed eyes," wrote O'Connell, "that the noblest youth of his time is no more." It was not long before the great Tribune slept near the young Poet.

Meanwhile, the fine faculties of O'Connell were impaired, and the cold hand of disease numbed the energies of his sinewy intellect. He lost faith in the cause of which he was for years the impulsive soul. False tongues glozed in his ears, and he looked with a jaundiced eye on the young writers who were scattering their fiery thoughts broadcast around them, which, if thrown upon congenial soil, would have tongued the whole land with flame. In his huge, lion-like style, he remarked that he "would put his paw on them," and immediately proceeded to do so.

He introduced the resolutions which declared that human liberty was not worth the shedding of one drop of human blood, and required Young Ireland to subscribe them. He required them to "abhor and stigmatise the sword," and they scornfully refused to comply with this sacrilege against the liberty of man.

They threw themselves into opposition under the leadership of Meagher and Mitchell—than whom no men were better qualified for the position. The former was an enthusiast of the holier aims, and an orator of magnificent power; the latter was a stern logician—calm as granite—clear-seeing, with something of the old Puritan dash in him; one of those iron men who are born to leave the print of their hand on the century. Meagher refused to abhor the sword, and pointed to America and Belgium for his justification. His speech was a sublime burst, which has seldom if ever been equaled, even by himself. Mitchel clenched the argument in a sentence. "My Father, sir," said he, in his clear, calm, ringing tones, "was a United Irishman, and carried arms in defence of his country's freedom. Do you *dare* to tell me that I must abhor and stigmatise the memory of my own father!"

That day the Secession took place and a new era was inaugurated. The revolutionary movements commenced. A new spirit animated the people and the words of the Senachie were fulfilled, for "a soul came into Erin." What genius was wasted on that struggle—what fine fancies were flung to the empty winds without fruit of any kind—what noble, loving hearts were broken! It is well nigh over now; the agony will soon be finished. In an hospital cell—without a friendly voice to cheer him, died Mangan of the tuneful harp. In poverty and anguish, De Jean—the Koerner of his party, who worshiped the sword and the lyre, has breathed his last. Worn out, enfeebled by imprisonment and care, Lalor, the "most dangerous democrat in Britain," (as the English Prime Minister called him,) sank into an lonely grave. In a dark dungeon on the Southern Sea, the Roman spirit of Mitchel frets and pines and wears itself away against its chains. And slowly sinks the dauntless soul of O'Brien into the realms of endless night. Let the sad story remain unspoken.

But—praised be Heaven for it—Meagher has escaped. The bold patriot, who, four years ago was sentenced to be hanged as a common felon, treads American soil to-day, the honored guest of a gallant people. Honor to the good steed which bore him to the ocean side, and glory to the brave ship which brought him to our shores! Here the "liquid accents of his own beloved Gaelic" break upon his ear once more, and companions and friends, of kindred race and feelings, surround and welcome him, while the man of the Future—the type of perfected Manhood, the American—joins with his countrymen to bid him be of cheer for the cause which he defended so nobly."

Mr. Meagher has recently been lecturing in Mobile and New Orleans. He was received in those Cities, as elsewhere in the United States, with much respect and enthusiasm.

We are informed by Messrs. Canmann & Co., that the new 6 per cent. Loan of the State of North Carolina for $500,000, was taken on the 31st ult., at a premium of 5 2-100 per cent., exclusive of interest, the bonds for $1,000 each, and reimbursable, 1st January, 1853. The coupons for interest and the principal, payable to bearer in the City of New York, are due on 1st of January and July. In addition to the faith of the State, her stock in the North Carolina Railroad (to provide for which these bonds were issued,) and all dividends thereon are specially pledged. This is the first instance in which her securities have appeared in this market. The small amount of the present and prospective liabilities of the State, and the prudence and economy manifested in the management of her fiscal affairs, give these bonds a deservedly high rank in the estimation of Capitalists. A considerable portion of the amount has been resold to Savings Banks and others, at an advance of 2 a 2½ per cent. upon the original price. There will be no further issues by the State for several months.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

BRANCH OF FARMER'S BANK. The books opened for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City, with a Branch in Greensboro', closed with a subscription of 849 shares—$84,900—at this place. This is a pretty liberal subscription for an agricultural community, as ours is; but it might as well have been a hundred thousand. We learn that C. P. Mendenhall, Esq., will represent, as proxy, at the general meeting of the stockholders in Elizabeth City, on the 14th, most of the stock subscribed here. *Greensboro' Patriot.*

No change in our market worthy of note, except in Cotton, which still continues to improve, and sales have been made to manufactories at 10 cents for best. *Fayetteville Carolinian 9th April.*

OFFICIAL.

Appointments by the President,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Pierre Soule, of Louisiana, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, in place of Daniel M. Barringer, resigned.

George W. Fletcher, to be consul of the United States at Chagres, New Granada, in place of Harvey Gleason, deceased.

Alexander Thompson, to be consul of the United States at Maranham, Brazil, in place of Thomas U. Pettit, resigned.

Isaac T. Golding, to be consul of the United States at Laguayra, Venezuela, in place of Nicholas J. Keese, deceased.

William F. Phillips, to be auditor of the treasury for the Post Office Department, in place of J. W. Farrelly, resigned.

Jacob R. Davis, to be superintendent of the branch mint of the United States at Dahlonega, Georgia, in place of Anderson W. Redding, removed.

William G. Kendall, to be deputy postmaster at New Orleans, Louisiana, in place of M. Musson.

George Milbourne, to be surveyor general of the United States for the district of Arkansas, in place of Lorenzo Gibson, removed.

J. Charleton Beattie, to be surveyor general of the United States for the district of Louisiana, in place of R. W. Boyd, removed.

Thomas S. Drew, of Arkansas, to be superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern superintendency, in place of John Drennen, removed.

COPPER ORE.

We learn from the New York Herald that two hundred tons of copper ore from the Stith Mine in North Carolina, were sold at aution by Simeon Draper, a few days since in that City. The Herald says:

"One hundred tons, estimated at 30 per cent. richness, brought $6 80 per cwt., and one hundred tons, estimated at 20 per cent. richness, brought $6 25 per cwt. The two lots were purchased by the Revere Copper Company, of Boston, the purchasers of the first lot, sold some weeks since. The proceeds of the above sale amounted to $32,900, Immediately after the sale of copper, Mr. Draper sold 1,027 shares of the stock of the North Carolina Copper Company, at $8 87½ and $9. This stock did not belong to the company, or any one directly connected with the management. There was a large attendance, and the sale passed off with much spirit."

The Courier and Enquirer also notices these sales as follows:

"A sale of 200 tons of copper ore was made today by SIMEON DRAPER, for account of the North Carolina Copper Co., viz:

100 tons, 30 per cent.,	$204	per ton—	$20,400
100 " 20 "	125	" —	12,500
			$32,900

Equal to 6,80 and 6,25 for every one per cent.

These ores, as well as the 100 tons sold in March, were purchased by the Revere Copper Co., Boston. It will be recollected that the North Carolina Co. has only been in operation about three months, and have taken out with less than a dozen miners, $50,000 worth of copper ore. The mining force has been largely increased, and the proprietors are confident of being able to take out during the present month $50,000 more in ore, equal to 20 per cent. upon its capital, in a little less time than 4 months. Mr. DRAPER also sold 1027 shares of the capital stock of this Company at 8⅞ to 9 per share. These shares, we are informed, were not sold by the Company, nor by any person connected with its affairs."

THE TEHUANTEPEC TREATY. The Washington Republic publishes in full the Mexican contract with Sloo, and also the correspondence of that government with the United States Minister, Judge Conkling, in reference to a proposed treaty to guarantee the neutrality of the road in time of war.

The Editor says:—

"The contract provides for the rapid construction of a plank road connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, and for the subsequent construction of a railroad, on terms that will be alike advantageous to Mexico and the United States. Of the ability of the company to perform all that they have undertaken, there can be no doubt; while there appears to be no plausible pretence for supposing that the right of transit will not be conceded by Mexico on the terms indicated. President Cevallos—President *ad interim*—had ample power decreed to him by the Mexican Congress to make the contract, which does not now depend upon any further action on the part of Mexico.

"Although the treaty of neutrality was not completed when Cevallos vacated the Presidency, his successor in office (Gen. Lombardini) appointed two commissioners to negotiate with the American Minister on the subject; and it is believed that such a treaty will be soon sent to our Government for its approval. Santa Anna, with all his anti-American antipathies, would scarcely venture, had he the power, to obstruct an arrangement with which all the interests of Mexico are identified, and which has, moreover, received the sanction of all parties in that country.

"Judge Conkling's dispatch to the Mexican Minister shows that under the instructions given by Mr. Fillmore's administration, the arrangement was regarded by him with unqualified approval."

ELECTRICITY—*A Curious and Beautiful Experiment.*—The Philadelphia *Ledger* speaks of a beautiful and curious experiment through the instrumentality of electricity, which the editors have seen, of *lighting gas with the tip of the finger.*

"This experiment may be easily performed, and has been by Mr. James Swaim, of this city, repeatedly in connexion with the beltings of the engine and shafting of the Philadelphia *Ledger* press-room, and it is far more astonishing than the spirit rappings which are setting so many people crazy. Friction, it is well known, will produce electricity in certain substances, and the friction of a gutta percha or common leather working belt upon the fly wheel or pulleys of a steam-engine and shaftings produces it in considerable quantities. If a person will insulate himself by standing upon a board fixed upon glass insulators—common porter bottles would answer—and hold an iron bar, or a number of iron spikes in his hand, he may, by extending the opposite hand to a gas burner, light it with the tip of his finger as easily as with a match. He will feel a sensible shock pass through him, a pricking sensation in his finger joints, and see a brilliant spark pass off with a cracking sound to the gas burner. The electric fluid will pass through several persons joining hands, the same as with an electric battery, and the last may fire the burner. We have heard that the same thing may be done by rubbing the feet rapidly upon green baize, so as to charge the body with electricity, but cannot answer for its practicability. The experiment with the belts we have both seen and performed. Any manufactory in the city where gas is burned may be lighted with the workmen in this manner, and the experiment is worth trying as a singular and beautiful effect of a principle which man is destined to make yet more subservient to his uses."

HON. JOHN SLIDELL, OF LOUISIANA. We learn that this distinguished gentleman, whose appointment to the newly-created Central American mission has already been announced in our columns, has felt himself constrained, by reasons of a private and personal character, to decline the highly important and honorable trust thus confided to him. The selection of Mr. Slidell for this mission, instituted as it has been with a view to the adjustment of the complicated and delicate questions presented by the state of affairs in Central America, was received with universal satisfaction both by the Senate and the country—his eminent and well-tried diplomatic ability and accomplishment giving full assurance that in his hands the duties of the mission would be skilfully and successfully discharged. His inability to accept the appointment and enter upon the duties of a difficult public service, for which he is so well fitted, will therefore be regarded as a matter of regret. *Union.*

A PATRIOTIC PRINTER. Mr. A. D. Wright, publisher of a paper at Perrysburg, Ohio, has contracted with the State to print the laws passed at the last session of the Legislature for 15 cents per 1000 ems. The regular journeyman's price for composition is 25 cents per 1000. Mr. Wright then agrees to do this work for 10 cents per 1000 ems *less* than he pays his journeymen, and does all the press work, &c., for nothing!

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

EXTRA SESSION OF THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1853.

The Senate met at two o'clock, and immediately went into executive session. The doors were shortly afterwards opened, when Mr. Bright, from the contingent committee, reported back the resolution of Mr. Houston, which proposed to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars for the purpose of setting up in the Senate Mr. Henry Johnson's machine for taking the yeas and nays. The committee made no recommendation.

Mr. Dodge, of Iowa, thought this machine might be useful in the House, but not in so small a body as the Senate.

Mr. Hamlin expressed his objections to the machine in a few jocular remarks; one of which was that some gentlemen would not know how to vote until they were so instructed by the file leaders.

Mr. Mallory was opposed to the machine.

Mr. Butler thought an amendment should be made, providing for the employment of spiritual rappers to indicate how Senators shall vote.

Mr. Houston advocated the adoption of the machine, and was for rewarding Mr. Johnson's genius.

The resolution was then rejected.

A resolution proposing to adjourn *sine die*, to-morrow, unless the President has further Executive communications to make, was laid upon the table.

After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned till two o'clock to-morrow.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1853.

The Tehauntepec Sloo Treaty—Mexico's Propositions—the Senate to Stay or Go—Mission to Central America—The Spring Elections—The Swiss Treaty Aliens Property, &c.

The Sloo Tehauntepec treaty is to be received here in a day or two. It has received the ratification of the Mexican Government. It may determine the President to detain the Senate another week. If he approve of the terms of the treaty, he will be desirous of bringing it to a conclusion, without waiting for the return of the Senate next winter.

Mexico calls upon the United States, and all commercial nations, to unite in the guarantee of the neutrality of the route in time of war, and imposes an additional tax of 25 per cent. upon the rate of tolls, &c., of those nations that do not enter into the neutrality treaties.

Col. Sloo is now in New York, making financial arrangements for the prosecution of his enterprize.

This contract has been recently published in all the Washington papers, and its terms are well known to the public. The United States government is neither called upon to approve or disapprove them, but simply to agree to respect the neutrality of the route in time of war.

Neither government will, under this treaty, concede any points heretofore in dispute.

The President, it is said, intimated to Mr. Mason that he would not probably have any further occasion for the attendance of the Senate after this week. It is, therefore, certain that the Senate except in the case above referred to, will adjourn on Monday.

As Mr. Slidell has declined the mission to Central America, it is necessary that another appointment be immediately made. Matters are getting from bad to worse in Central America. Under the arrangements proposed by Mr. Everett, we shall be rid of British influence in Central America, and adjust the difficulties pending between several little States of Central America, and secure the Nicaragua Transit Company also from any aggression on the part of Nicaragua.

The spring elections open as they did four years ago, after Gen. Taylor's inauguration, without the show of a Whig party anywhere. The summer and fall elections will, no doubt, be also on one side.

The Switzerland treaty has been laid aside, and probably on account of the opposition made to the article which permits aliens to inherit and hold real-estate in this country. It is resisted as a violation of State rights—it being claimed that each State has the right to regulate the subject of estates, &c., for itself.

The French minister of marine has quieted the apprehensions of John Bull as to a speedy French invasion. The ships of war now building by Great Britain will be rotten before that invasion will occur.

ION.

Important from Mexico—Santa Anna Declared President.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6. The Daily Delta has dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th of March.

President Lombardina, with his secretary, and Generals Araga and Martin Carrara, assembled on the 17th, and opened the ballot-boxes of the recent election for President of the republic. Each State cast but one vote, and the result was eighteen States voted for Santa Anna, and five for the other candidates.

General Santa Anna was then formally declared by Lombardina President of the republic of Mexico, amid the greatest manifestations of enthusiasm. He will be immediately inaugurated on reaching the capital, for which the greatest preparations were making.

Later from California—Loss of Steamer Tennessee.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6. Advices have been received here from San Francisco to the 16th ult., being two weeks later than those previously received.

The most important intelligence is the wreck of the steamer Tennessee, whilst on her way from Panama to San Francisco. The passengers and mails, however, were fortunately taken off and all saved.

The Tennessee was lost on the morning of the 6th of March, when within a few hour's sail of San Francisco. Every effort was made to save her, but of no avail. She was an old vessel, and valued at $175,000, about one-fourth of which is covered by insurance.

A destructive fire had occurred at Weversville, in Trinity county, the loss by which is estimated at $100,000.

The mining operations were very prosperous, large amounts of gold being obtained.

Business generally was active and prosperous.

Breadstuffs had farther declined underlarge receipts. The supply of all kinds of produce on the increase. Heavy shipments expected.

The general news is not of much importance.

Conviction of Spring.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7th. The jury came into court this morning, and returned a verdict of "Guilty of murder in the first degree" against Spring. After the jury were polled, the prisoner asked permission to make a statement. Leave was granted, and he made a long address, giving an account of his acquaintance with the murdered women and his visits to their house. He says his son told him he would go to Carroll's house on Thursday night and get the money, Lynch having gone to New York. He tried to dissuade him from the robbery, but no mention was made of murder. His son told him on that night to go to bed, and he did so. The boy came home some time in the night, and asked for a pocket-book; he said he had the money. He went out in the morning and bought the shirts, but only gave him (Spring) a dollar note and a gold dollar. His son said nothing of the murder, and he knew nothing of it till he was arrested. He closed with solemn asseverations of his own innocence and the guilt of his son. He was willing to die, but would die innocent.

Judge Kelly rebuked the prisoner for his hardihood in persisting in such improbable statements when his moments on earth were numbered. He went over the history of his son and the evidence in the case to show how utterly false was all that he uttered. He concluded by urging him not to die with a falsehood on his lips, but by telling the truth to clear the character of his son from suspicion.

Sentence was deferred, and the prisoner was sent back to prison. The court-house and vicinity were densely thronged, but no manifestation of feeling took place, though the crowd were evidently overjoyed at the result.

Arrival of the Prometheus.

CHARLESTON, April 7. The steamer Prometheus from San Juan, March 31st, arrived here last night short of coal. She brings 291 passengers, and the specie by the Pacific, which left San Francisco, March 15th. Her passengers are all well. She reports that difficulties at San Juan had all been adjusted. The U. S. sloop of War Cyane, was still there. Her officers and crew were well.

PROVIDENCE, April 7. The returns are all in, and there is a majority of nine hundred in favor of sustaining the liquor law. A majority of the Legislature, however, is undoubtedly opposed to it.

Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, April 6. The result of the election held in this State to-day, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and other State officers, and members of Congress, so far as received, leave but little doubt that the Democrats have swept the field, electing their gubernatorial candidates by considerable majorities, also both branches of the General Assembly, and both members of Congress.

Convention of Spiritualists.

SPRINGFIELD, April 6. A Convention of Spiritualists of Massachusetts, commenced its session in this city to-day. About three hundred believers are present, and are presided over by Dr. H. F. Gardner of Springfield. Among the individuals present are Rev. Adin Ballou, Rev. John M. Spear, and Rev. Mr. Finney of Ohio; the latter of whom made a long address in the evening, boldly broaching the broadest doctrine of infidelity.

Destructive Fire at Charleston, S. C.—Twenty Buildings Burned—Heavy Loss.

CHARLESTON, April 6. A fire broke out yesterday morning in the rear of the buildings located on the corner of King and Mary streets. The flames spread very rapidly, and before they could be checked by the fireman about twenty buildings, consisting of stores and dwellings, on both sides of King street, were in ruins, and most of their contents consumed. The fire also spread to Race street, and down as far as the railroad track, though the buildings burnt were generally small. The entire loss of property, it is roughly estimated, will reach about $35,000, which mostly covered by insurance, principally in city offices.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on Tuesday evening last, by Rev. A. Baker, Mr. William M. Peacock, of Rockingham, N. C., to Miss Virginia W. Brown, daughter of M. Brown, Esq.

In Newberry, S. C., on the 10th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brantly, Mr. James Slater, of Salisbury, N. C., to Miss Adelia C. Cameross, of N. Y.

In Davidson county, on Wednesday morning, the 6th April, by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, Mr. R. L. Hunt, of Oxford, to Miss Delphina E. Wilson, daughter of Thomas Wilson, deceased, late of Forsyth county, N. C.

DIED,

In Greensborough, on the 3d instant, Gen. John M. Logan, aged about 54 years.

County Court Clerkship.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS G. WHITAKER, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Wake at the ensuing election.
March 2d, 1853. 31—te.

WE are requested to announce CALVIN J. ROGERS, Esq., as a candidate for Clerk of Wake County Court at the ensuing election.
April 7th, 1853. 41—te.

WE are requested to announce JEFF. UTLEY as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of the County of Wake, at the ensuing August election.
April 8, 1853. 41—te.

Yarbrough Hall.

IN HER RETURN TO THE NORTH,

MADAME ANNA BISHOP

WILL PAY A LAST VISIT TO RALEIGH, AND GIVE

TWO DRESS AND COSTUME CONCERTS,

Assisted by her talented Artists, on the Evenings of Tuesday and Thursday, April 12th and 14th.

☞ Full particulars to be duly announced.
April 8th, 1853. 41—1t.

NOTICE.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

J. J. BIGGS & Co. take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the Public in general, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer goods consisting of a fine lot of French and English Cloths, Cassimers and vestings of the latest style. A beautiful lot of white Silk and Satin vestings, and Cravats for Balls and Parties. White Linnen Drilling and Navy Duck, for Summer Pants.

All kinds of Ready Made Clothing both of their own and of Northern Manufacture, very fine and cheap. Also Youths and Boys Clothing, and dressing gowns.

Fine Moleskin and Beaver, black and Drab Hats of the very best manufacture.

The latest style dress Shirts of the most approved cut. Gauze, Silk and Marino undershirts and Drawers for Spring and Summer.

Gloves, Collars, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats and Stocks, in great varieties.

Their stock will be constantly supplied, with the latest arrivals. The very finest assortment of Tailors trimmings on hand.

All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. All garments made to order warranted to fit.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Money, Time and Labor Saved.

PERSONS wishing to economize will do well to send the subscriber ONE DOLLAR POST PAID, and he will send them a receipt for making an excellent article of "Washing Fluid." In using this preparation very little rubbing will be found necessary. The ingredients for making the same are kept in Drug and Grocery Stores, and for a few cents you can purchase materials enough to make one gallon, an one quart is sufficient to wash out a large number of Clothes. By this method clothes can be prepared for the starch and iron cheaper and with more ease than the ordinary way of washing. The article can be made in a short time.

Address A. W. SALE,
Box No. 802, Richmond, Va.
April 5th, 1853. 41—2t. pd.

Runaway Apprentice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the first of February last, an apprentice boy by the name of LEWIS COUDLE. He is a thick, well-set boy, about twelve years of age, and the end of one of his forefingers has been cut off.

I will thank any person who will give me information as to where said boy is; and all persons are warned against harboring or employing him under penalty of the law.

J. J. SANDERS,
10 miles west of Raleigh.
April 6th, 1853. 41—3t. pd.

Tanbark Wanted.

WANTED about two hundred cords of Tanbark, for which the best price in cash will be paid, on delivery at the subscribers' Tannery, seven miles below Raleigh on the Smithfield road.

JAMES L. POOLE.
April 5th, 1853. 41—1t. pd.

Irish Potatoes.

A FEW barrels of those superior Carter Potatoes on hand—price reduced to close sales.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

Candles.

SPERM, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, all sizes, just received and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Scotch Ale.

A FEW Casks Scotch Ale in Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by

JAMES McKIMMON.
April 11th, 1853. 42—

Weeding Hoes.

A LARGE lot Weeding Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale, by

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, April 11th, 1853. 42—

TAR! TAR!! TAR!!!

75 BARRELS Tar, just received in good order, and for sale at $2,50 per Barrel—cash.

JOHN W. PUGH.
Gaston, N. C., March 17, 1853. 38—w3w.

New Music.

JUST received, a lot of fine new MUSIC.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, April 4th, 1853. 40—

Mail Arrangements at Raleigh.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL.—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 4 p. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 4 a. m.
The mail closes at 3 p. m.

SOUTHERN MAIL.—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 3 p. m.
Mail closes at 6½ a. m.

WESTERN MAIL.—(By 4 horse coaches.)
Leaves daily - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily - - - - - at 11½ p. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL.—(By 4 horse coach.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 9 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 8 a. m. except Sunday.

TARBOROUGH MAIL.—(By 2 horse hack.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m.
Mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p. m.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL.—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 9 a. m.
Mail closes at Friday at 12 m.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

THE Passenger Trains on this Road are due as follows:

Miles.	Mail Train. North	Mail Train. South.	Accommodation. North.	Accommodation. South.
Raleigh,	4 p. m.	4 a. m.	8 a. m.	4 45 p. m.
Forestville, 15	4 45	3 10	9 25	3 10
Franklinton, 11	5 25	2 30	10 30	2 5
Kittrell, 10	6 5	2	11 30	1
Henderson, 8	6 30	1 30	12 30	12 15
Ridgway, 13	7 15	12 50	2 10	10 30
Warrenton, 5	7 30	12 25	2 45	10
Macon, 5	7 50	12 10	3 15	9 30
Littleton, 11	8 25	11 35	4 15	8 25
Gaston, 9	9 p. m.	11 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 30 a. m.

The accommodation train leaves Raleigh on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returns Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Passengers neglecting to provide themselves with Tickets before taking the Cars, are liable to an extra charge.

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Company, February 16th, 1853. 27—tf.

☞ Register and Warrenton News copy.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company will be held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, the 3d day of May next. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.

Raleigh, March 28, 1853. 38—

*** Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer and Norfolk Argus please copy.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, until Saturday, 1st May next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, for the Graduation of the connection between the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road and the North Carolina Rail Road at Raleigh.

The proposals must state the price per cubic yard for Excavation, and the price per cubic yard for Embankment, and must embrace the entire earth work of the whole line.

Separate Proposals will be received until the same hour for the Masonry required in the line; stating the price per cubic yard for dry Masonry and the price per cubic yard for mortared Masonry.

Map and Profile of the route can be seen on application to the undersigned or in his absence to W. W. Vass.

The successful bidders will be required to enter into bond to complete the work by 1st January, 1854.

The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids as the interest of the Company may seem to require.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Raleigh, March 28th, 1853. 38—1m.

*** Register, Warrenton News and Greensborough Patriot copy one month.

State of North-Carolina—WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. John O. Jeffreys, *Adm'r.* of Rob't N. Jeffreys, *dec'd. vs.* Wm. D. Jeffreys—Original attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Wm. D. Jeffreys, is a non-resident of this State, on motion, it is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Wm. D. Jeffreys to be and appear before the justices at the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday of May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the Land Levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office, the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1853. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 38—w6w.

State of North-Carolina—WAKE COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1853. Evans & Cooke *vs.* J. Stanford Hunter—Original attachment Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, J. Stanford Hunter, has removed from this State, and is a non-resident, on motion, it is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks successively, notifying the said J. Stanford Hunter to be and appear before the justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-house in the City of Raleigh, on the 3rd Monday in May next, and then and there to replevy and plead to the said suit; otherwise judgment by default final will be granted against him and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs debt.

Witness James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said court at office the 3rd Monday of February, 1853.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

March 25, 1853. [Pr. adv. $5,62½] 38—w6w.

State of North Carolina.—CHATHAM Co Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term 1853.—John Matthews *vs.* James Matthews and Hardy Matthews.—Petition for partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jas. Matthews is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively for said non-resident to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the County of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsborough, on the second Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, William P. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in February, A. D., 1853, and in the 77th year of American Independence.

WM. P. TAYLOR, C. C. C.

March 14, 1853. Price Adv. $5,62½. 34—w6w.

GRAND EXHIBITION.

WE are now in possession of our entire SPRING purchase, which is quite extensive; and as to quality, durability, and prices, is not surpassed by any Stock offered anywhere in these Southern States. It has been examined by the

GAY, THE FASHIONABLE, AND THE BEAUTIFUL,

and pronounced A NO. ONE. All we ask now from our friends and customers—IS A CALL.

Persons from abroad who do not know where to find our establishment will be posted by calling at the Clothing and Furnishing Saloon of E. L. HARDING, Esq., where the Elephant can be seen, at all hours, free of charge—his living is off the "*Green!*"

EVANS & COOKE.

March 25, 1853. 38—

Sports of the Pit.

A MAIN of Cocks will come off at Warrenton on Tuesday the 12th of April next, between the Virginia and North Carolina parties (show 21 Cocks) $100 the fight and $1000 the odd. Ample preparations will be made to accommodate all those who think proper to attend.

Warrenton, N. C., March 14, 1853. 38—3t.

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE following Garden Seeds, warranted to be fresh and genuine, and of the crop of 1852, may be found at the Drug Store of

P. F. PESCUD.

ASPARAGUS—Giant,
BEANS—(Dwarf,)
Early Mohawk,
" China,
" Yellow six weeks,
" Valentine,
" White kidney.
BEANS—(Pole,)
Horticultural Cranberry,
Indian Chief,
Large Lima or Butter,
BEETS—Early blood turnip,
Early yellow turnip,
Long Blood,
BROCOLI—Early and Late,
CABBAGE—Early May,
Early York,
" Ox heart,
" Large York,
" Drumhead,
Late do.,
" Premium flat Dutch,
" Drumhead Savoy,
" Bergen,
Red Dutch, (for pickling,)
CAULIFLOWER—Early & Late
CARROT—Early Horn,
Long Orange,
Celery,
White Solid,
New Silver Giant,
CRESS—Curled or Pepper-grass.
CUCUMBER—Early Cluster.
Early Frame,
London Long Green,
Extra Long Green,
Gherkin, (for pickling,)
EGG PLANT—Large purple,
CORN—Mammoth Sweet,
Tuskarora,
Early Philad. white,
" Canada,
" Adams',
LETTUCE—Ealy curled
Royal Cabbage, silecia
Late India,
Ice Coss,
MELONS—Green Citron,
Pine Apple,
Nutmeg,
S ns fine netted,
Beechwood,
Carolina Water,
Spanish do.
Mountain Sweet do,
Long Island do,
MUSTARD—White and brown,
NASTURTIUM,
OKRA,
ONION—Large Red,
Yellow Dutch,
White Portugal,
Onion Buttons,
PARSLEY—Plain and curled,
PARSNIP—Long Smooth,
Sugar,
Guernsay,
PEAS—Early Prince Albert,
Early Washington,
" Bishop Prolific,
Large Marrowfat,
Tall or Matchless Marrow fat,
PEPPER—Long Cayenne.
Cherry
Bell,
Mammoth,
RADISH—Long scarlet,
Turnip scarlet,
" white,
" yellow,
RHUBARB—Myatts victoria,
SPINACH—Round leaved Savoy,
Prickly and fall,
SALSIFY or vegetable oyster,
SQUASH—Early yellow bush,
Early white bush,
" crookneck bush,
Autumal Marrow,
TOMATO—Large Red,
Large Yellow.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1853. 28—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY,

Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.

THE subscribers are receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,

Large collection of Gold Chains, Seals and Keys.

A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,

Fashionable Earrings, Breastpins and Rings,

Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,

Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,

Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,

Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,

Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,

Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.

Castors, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,

Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,

Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,

Perfumery and Fancy Goods.

All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

TWO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

A RICH assortment of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,

Plain Satin and Lustring Ribbons, all colors and widths,

French worked Muslin undersleeves,

Infant's French worked Frock Bodies and Caps,

Ladies' French worked Caps and Collars in great variety,

do do Mourning and half Mourning Collars,

do do Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands.

Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,

Imitation do do do

Lisle do do do

Bobbin do do do

JAMES McKIMMON.

Oct. 1, 1852. 93—

$10 REWBRD.

LEFT on the 20th of March, ALFRED, a copper-colored boy, 18 to 19 years old, well grown, 5 feet, 6 or inches high—talks on the end of his tongue—had on a wool hat, badly worn, and yarn clothing. He carried off a cloth cap, and a blanket with other clothing.

ALFRED has relations in Raleigh, and also at William Turner's, in Johnston Co.

The subscriber's Post Office is at Raleigh.

CASWELL POWELL.

Wake Co., March 23, 1853. 36—tf.

NOTICE!

ON Tuesday, the 3d of May next, will be sold, at the Court House door, in Greenville, to the highest bidder, all the shares of Stock owned by delinquent Stockholders in the Greenville & Raleigh Plank Road Company. Terms in accordance with provisions of the Charter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ALFRED MOYE, President.

JNO. A. SELBY, Clerk.

Greenville, March 22d, 1853. 37—1m.

STATE DAY CHANGED.

IN obedience to the Order of Wake County Court, made at its last session, notice is hereby given to Suitors and Witnesses that the State Docket will hereafter be taken up on Thursday. Witnesses and Suitors on the Civil Docket will attend on Tuesday—those on the State Docket on Thursday.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, Clerk of Wake County Court.

March 25, 1853. 38—tc.

☞ Weekly Register copy till Court.

NOTICE.

THE Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of St. John's College, will be held at the Masonic Hall, in the town of Oxford, on the 3d day of May, 1853, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

It is desirable that all the members should be present, as it is proposed at that time to settle on the dimensions of the suitable College buildings and to make arrangements for letting contracts. Undertakers of large buildings are invited to be present, preparatory to putting in bids. By order of the Board.

J. T. LITTLEJOHN, Sec'y.

Oxford, March 30, 1853. 39—tm.

50 CASKS Thomastown Lime,
Ground Allum and Liverpool Salt,
Gun and Blasting Powder,
Two thousand feet safety fuse.
A lot of short handle shovels for Railroads.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

March 1, 1853 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

PROSPECTUS OF THE REPUBLICAN BANNER.

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a paper bearing the above name, in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., on the 1st of next May, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The BANNER will be issued Weekly, on a large sheet, and printed on new type. The materials of the office will be all new and of the best quality.

In politics the BANNER will be thoroughly Democratic, but will inculcate its doctrines by reason and argument rather than by tirade and abuse. Believing Gen. Pierce to be able, capable and faithful, and that in his hands the Union and the Constitution, and consequently the rights of the South, are safe, the editor will give his administration a cordial support.

Apart from politics the BANNER will be devoted to Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, the Markets, News, General Literature, and every thing within the broad range of a Newspapor's legitimate sphere. All schemes of Internal Improvements, calculated to develope the resources of the State and promote the prosperity of its citizens, will find in the BANNER a warm and sincere advocate.

But as the editor desires to be judged by his *paper* rather than by his *Prospectus*, he will conclude by assuring the community that he will devote all his time and attention to the enterprise in which he has embarked, and that he will know no such word as *fail*, so long as industry can keep him in blissful ignorance of that monosyllable.

TERMS—$2 a year in advance, or if paid within six months; $2 50 if not paid within six months; and $3 at the end of the year.

*** Persons procuring subscribers to this will please return them by the 1st of May, to

FRANK. I. WILSON, *Editor.*

Salisbury, N. C., March 25, 1853. 39—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅜ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Co'y.

THIS Company, as its name indicates, is upon the *mutual principle*, and embraces two distinct departments, to wit: Life Insurance and Trust departments. This attractive combination offers to Policy holders double the ordinary security, without destroying their right to a full participation in the entire profits of the Company. Premiums will be received, in cash, either annually, semi-annually, or quarterly, as may be agreed upon at the time the Policy is issued.

In the TRUST DEPARTMENT, or Deposit System, the payments made to the Company are entirely optional with the Depositor, as regards the amount and the time at which they are made. A party may pay in as much or as little, (not less than one dollar,) and as often as may be convenient for him, without any obligation upon him to continue his payments—and may withdraw them at his pleasure.

So that, on the plan of this Company, there is created at one and the same time an assurance *payable at death—a fund available in sickness*—and *a provision for old age.*

☞ See Pamphlets furnished by the Company.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Directors—Ralph Gorrell, Lyndon Swaim, John A. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Richard Greene, David McLean, Richard Sterling, John M. Logan, D. P. Weir, E. W. Ogburn, Robert M. Sloan, Robert P. Dick, Henry B. Elliott.

President—Ralph Gorrell.
Vice President—Lyndon Swaim.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. P. Weir.
Attorney—John A. Gilmer.
Examining Physician—Edwin Watson, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—D. C. Mebane, M. D.; J. L. Cole, M. D.; D. P. Weir, M. D.
General Agent—William H. Cumming.

*** Any information relative to the Company may be had by addressing

D. P. WEIR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

February 17th, 1853. 27—tf.

To Tobacco Planters and Dealers.

HAVING been appointed Inspectors of Tobacco, at West-Hill Warehouse, in the city of Petersburg, we respectfully offer our services as such, to all Planters and Dealers in that article.

We trust, that after an experience of some ten years, by one of us, as Commission Merchant, when Tobacco was one of the chief articles of trade, and an experience of some thirteen years, by the other, as Inspector at this same Warehouse, we do not presume too much on our fitness for the station when we ask a liberal encouragement from the public, and a continued and more extended patronage from the old patrons of West-Hill, and from our personal friends especially. We also offer our services for the sale of Tobacco at West-Hill, loose or in hhds. not doubting but that a daily observation of the Petersburg market, and good facilities for information from abroad, and a general acquaintance with the buyers, will enable us to obtain full market prices at all times; and for this service we shall make the same charge which has been made for many years back, and which is now being made at every warehouse in the cities of Petersburg and Richmond, so far as we know or believe, i. e. fifty cents per hhd., for selling, collecting and paying, or otherwise appropriating proceeds. And we request those disposed to patronize us in this way to have their hhds. carefully marked BRANCH & SYDNOR, West-Hill, Petersburg, before sending them from home. We will also promptly attend to the payment of freight on all Tobacco consigned to our care. In conclusion, we promise every exertion to discharge the obligations of duty and friendship.

D. H. BRANCH, } *Inspectors at*
JOSEPH A. SYDNOR, } *West-Hill*

P. S. If any of our friends who consign their Tobacco to Commission Merchants shall desire to have the same inspected at West-Hill, we respectfully suggest that they mark it "West Hill" before it shall be sent from home, by way of instruction to their merchants. B. & S.

Petersburg, Feb. 21, 1853. 28—6t.

SPRING GOODS, 1853.

I AM receiving my Spring Goods which I offer to my old customers, on the usual terms, and invite them and the public generally, to call and examine my stock.

I have received among other Goods, the following:

French worked Collars, new and old style,
Swiss and Cambric Insertings and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin, Laces and Edgings,
Thread and Bobbin Insertings,
Linen Cambric, Long Lawn and Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
White Pongee and fancy Silk Pocket H'd'k fs,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, a variety,
Tapes, Bobbin and Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk,
Black Lace Demi Veils.

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, March 15, 1853. 34—

PELETIER'S SARSAPARILLA. A fresh supply just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A FRESH supply of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, just received at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

Bargains.

200 PIECES Calicoes of all shades and prices.

For sale by J. BROWN.

March 29, 1853. 38—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c.

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1,200 acres of Land, lying on the Alatamaha river, three miles below the fork, known as Town Bluff. There are 250 acres open, ready for cultivation; also two small framed houses with good framed barn and good framed store house, situate on the bank of the river, one of the best stands for a store in this section. The place has the advantage of steamboats during the fall, winter and spring months, and one of the best fisheries on the river for shad. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by calling on the subscriber on the place.

Also, 980 acres of Land well timbered, with 150 acres of first rate bay land well ditched and drained, ready for clearing, with five acres cleared. Said land will produce fifty bushels of corn to the acre. This land lies two miles from the Mann Ferry, on the Alatamaha river.

Also, 5,000 acres of first rate quality pine timbered land on the Alatamaha and Ocmulgee rivers.

All these lands are situate in the first and second district of Appling county. Also, 2,000 acres of land well timbered with cypress and white oak. Any person wishing further particulars can address me at Hall P. O. Georgia. W. DYALL.

February 10, 1853. 950—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm c. Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—

North Carolina Railroad.

TO DELINQUENT STOCKHOLDERS: The Board of Directors having ordered the sale of the stock of delinquents, for the instalments heretofore required, unless the same are paid by the first of April next, the stock will be sold at the office of the Road. Stock (including the 5 per cent. paid in at the time of subscription) has been required.

J. M. MOREHEAD,
Pres't N. C. R. R.

March 18, 1853. 35—

DRESS GOODS.

PRINTED and Plaid Berages,
Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Bl'k, Gros DeRhine Silk and plain bl'k DeLain,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Bl'k and White and fancy Berage DeLains.

J. BROWN.

March 15, 1853. 34—

Extra Family Groceries.

Loaf, Crushed, Clarified and Brown
Rio Coffee,
black Tea.

J. BROWN.

Extracts and Perfumery.

P. F. PESCUD has just received a supply of the most choice and superior Extracts for the Handkerchief, and for flavoring Pies and Puddings, ever offered for sale in Raleigh; consisting in part of the following, viz:

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF: Upper Ten, New Mown Hay, Honey-Suckle, Jocker Club, Essence Bouquet, Sweet Clover, Helistrope, Prarie Flower, Cologne, Citronella Rose, Verbena, Clernatis, Ferinas, Tea Rose, Geranum, Hedyoimia, Magnolia, Violet, Patchoney.

FOR FLAVORING PIES, &c. Essence Lemon, Es. Butter Almonds, Peach, Celery, Gelatine, Corn Starch. Arrow Root, &c.

Raleigh, March 24th, 1853. 37—

Lots for Sale at Holly Springs.

WILL be sold at public sale on Saturday, the 23d day of April, a number of Lots of land, of various sizes, situated at the Holly Springs, Wake County, laid off and arranged by the Holly Springs Lodge, those who wish to locate themselves in a high and healthy country, together with the advantages of the "School," now in successful operation at that place, do well to avail themselves of this opportunity. Terms made known on day of sale.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Raleigh, March 27th, 1853. 39—td.

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.,

Are undoubtedly in favor of the Union, and their predilections for both sexes, were never more forcibly illustrated than in the month of March, 1853, as will be observed by reading the following grand distribution of

RICH AND RARE FORTUNES!

The Old Established House still stands unprecedented in the sale of Splendid Prizes.

$48,503, in package of halves, sent to Tennessee.
$35,000, in package of quarters, sent to Pennsylvania.
$24,000, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.
$20,000, in package of half tickets, sent to Georgia.
$18,656, in package of halves sent to S. Carolina.
$16,312, in package of quarters, sent to N. Carolina.
$10,000, in package of quarters sent to Virginia.
$9,214, in package of whole tickets sent to Penn.

☞ Be sure to address for a handsome Prize,

PYFER & CO.,
No. 1, Light St., Baltimore.

Splendid Schemes for April, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. April.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
4	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
5	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
8	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
9	44,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	15	46 00
11	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
13	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos	12 drawn	4	15 00
16	50,210	75 Nos	18 drawn	5	60 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
19	20,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
20	30,909	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
22	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
23	45,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	16	62 00
25	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
26	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
27	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
30	66,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

☞ Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposits payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at PYFER & CO'S.

☞ Remember—A PACKAGE of Tickets can draw FOUR of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

☞ In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, of the Old Establibhed, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.,
No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

March 30, 1853. 38—

Quinton Utley's Tooth-Ache Drops.

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTHACHE.

One of the Greatest Discoveries of the 19th Century!

FROM the numerous applications I have had for the above preparation, for the last few months, the uniform success which has attended its use, its salutary effects, its power to give immediate relief in the severest cases of Toothache, I have been induced to offer it to those who may be afflicted; with the utmost confidence in its virtue, and the full belief that it will subdue and give entire relief to the severest toothache without the slightest injury to the tooth. I have got (and can get,) numerous testimonials of its efficacy—some from distinguished gentlemen, and all from as reliable persons as are in the State, a publication of which I deem unnecessary at this time, as one of these Drops when tried in an aching tooth will be worth more to the manufacturer and the patient, than all the certificates from great men that could be procured.

The preparation is known only to myself. Every phial is carefully put up by my own hands in the City of Raleigh and labelled with directions for use, and may be found at IRA BECKWITH'S Store, on Fayetteville St. a few doors North of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel, where it will be constantly kept for sale either by the wholesale or retail. Also for sale by the retail at Jone's Drug Store, Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va., and at Andrew Bott's Store, Wake County, N. C. Retail price 50 cts. per Bottle—liberal deduction made when taken by the quantity.

To all who may have the toothache—try it, and then it will need no puffing.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to by Mr. Beckwith or myself.

QUINTON UTLEY.

Raleigh, September 7, 1852. 86—1y.

Scientific and Practical Works.

THE American Miller, and Millwright's Assistant, by William Carter Hughes, editor of the American Miller, New York, illustrated by drawings of the most approved machinery, 12mo. The Turner's Companion, containing instructions in concentric, eliptic, and eccentric turning, also, various plates of chucks, tools and instruments, and directions for using the eccentric cutter, drill, vertical cutter and circular rest, with patterns and instructions for working them, illustrated by numerous engravings, 12mo. Builder's Companion, containing the elements of building, surveying and architecture, with practical rules and instructions, by A. C. Smeaton, with 70 engravings, 12mo. new edition. Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer's Companion, by J. Stokes, illustrated, a new edition, 12mo. Painter, Guilder, Varnisher, and Glass Stainer's Companion, 12 mo. Dyer and Colomaker's Companion. Electrotype Manipulations; being the theory and plain instructions in the art of working metals, by precipitating them from their solutions, through the ageney of galvanic or voltaic electricity, by Charles V. Walker, Hon. Secretary to the London Electrical Society, etc., illustrated by wood cuts, from the 14th London edition, new edition. The American Cotton Spinner and Managers' and Carders' Guide, a practical treatise on Cotton Spinning, giving the dimensions and speed of machinery, draught, and twist calculations, etc., with notices of recent improvements, together with rules and examples for making changes in the size and number of roving and yarn, compiled from the papers of the late Robert H. Baird. 16mo. 252 pages. The Year Book of Facts, in Science and Art, exhibiting the most important disco